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Oak Spring Garden Library



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GARDEN
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REPRESENTATIONS

of the most Beautifull

FLOWERS &c.

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- 1 Yellow flowering Fig Marigold
- 2 Carolina Lychnoides
- 3 Dark red perennial Scabious
- 4 Everlasting Pea
- 5 Canterbury Bell
- 6 Seville Orange
- 7 Murrey colour'd Martagon
- 8 Ultramarine Lark heel
- 9 Scarlet flowering Cotyledon

- 10 Purple Single Virgins Bower
- 11 Sulphur colour'd double
- 12 African Marigold
- 13 Cluster Province Rose
- 14 Scarlet flowering
- 15 virgins-Bower
- 16 Large Yellow Water Lytly
- 17 Spanish Marotto Pea
- 18 White Virginia Jasmine

- 19 Yellow Carolina Jasmine
- 20 Cobb Pink
- 21 Purple Shrub Fig Marigold
- 22 White flowering Martagon
- 23 Red Anthirinum
- 24 Large White Corn Marigold
- 25 Brompton Stock
- 26 Curld Leaf'd Bay
- 27 in flowers

THE
FLOWER-GARDEN
D I S P L A Y ' D,

In Above

FOUR HUNDRED CURIOUS REPRESENTATIONS
Of the most

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS;

Regularly dispos'd in the respective MONTHS of
their BLOSSOM,

Curiously Engrav'd on **COPPER-PLATES**

From the Designs of Mr. FURBER, and Others,
AND

COLOURED to the LIFE.

With the DESCRIPTION and HISTORY of each PLANT, and
the Method of their CULTURE; whether in *Stoves, Green-*
Houses, Hot Beds, Glass-Cases, Open Borders, or against Walls.

VERY USEFUL,

Not only for the *Curious* in Gardening, but the *Prints* likewise for
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The Second EDITION.

To which is Added,

A FLOWER-GARDEN for GENTLEMEN and LADIES;
BEING

The Art of raising Flowers without any Trouble, to blow in
full Perfection in the Depth of *Winter*, in a *Bed-Chamber,*
Closet, or Dining-Room.

ALSO,

The Method of raising SALLETING, CUCUMBERS, MELONS, &c.
at any Time in the Year.

As it is now practis'd by Sir THOMAS MORE, Bart.

LONDON:

Printed for R. MONTAGU, at the Corner of Great Queen-street, near Drury-Lane;
J. BRINDLEY, at the King's Arms, New-bond-street; and C. CORBETT,
at Addison's Head, without Temple-Bar.

MDCCXXXIV.

THE
FLOWER-GARDEN
AND ITS ART

In Accordance with the
Most Approved and
Correct Principles
Of the Art

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

Regularly disposed in the respective Months of
their Blooming
According to the
From the Designs of Mr. R. R. and Others

COLOURS IN THE LIFE

With the Description and History of each
the Method of their Culture, whether in
Hedges, the Bed, the Case, or in Pots
VERY USEFUL
Not only to the Gardener, but to the
Painter, Sculptor, and the
Writer, as a Library in the History of the

The Second Edition

To which is added
A New Garden for Gentlemen and Ladies
The Art of raising Flowers without any Trouble in their
full Perfection in the Depth of Winter, in a
Cold, or Damp Climate
The Method of raising Saxifrages, Carnations, &c.
at any Time in the Year

As it is now published by Sir Thomas More, Bart.

LONDON:

Printed by J. Smith, at the Sign of the Green Dragon, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the City of London.
MDCCLXXV

and



T H E
I N T R O D U C T I O N .



T may be proper to acquaint the Reader with the Reasons which induce us to publish the following Collection.

First, It will be a Means of informing the Publick of the great Variety of Flowers, in all their Stations, at every Season of the Year. It may be thought, perhaps, that the *Winter* Months are void of the Delights expected in a FLOWER-GARDEN; but the Mistake will soon be discover'd by any curious Observer, when he shall find, that there are at least Two and Thirty Flowers of different Kinds then in their Splendour.

Secondly, As the First Impression of the Monthly Flower-Pieces have been so well receiv'd by the Publick, we thought a particular Description of the Flowers, and the Nature of their Culture, which could not be express'd in the Plates themselves, might hope for the same Success; it being an Observation made by many Persons (and we think with much Reason) That to know only the Names of the Flowers, and to be ignorant of their Culture, might occasion a continual Expence in

INTRODUCTION.

procuring such Rarities, which, one Day, might live with them, and, for want of this necessary Knowledge, might perish the next.

For these Reasons we have thought it convenient to give our Observations on the Culture of the Flowers, which we shall offer in the same manner as the Prints set forth, *i. e.* Numerically, from every Monthly Piece: And as it happens that some of the most curious Flowers in those Pieces are thrown to Distances by the Painter, so as not to shew their extreme Beauties, we have been more particular in the Description of them, and have colour'd all the Prints from the Life.

We would have chosen to begin with the *Spring* Months, *viz.* *March*, *April*, and *May*; and have thrown the three following *Summer* Months to those which properly relate to *Autumn*; and then took in those of the *Winter*; but the common Custom of beginning the Year with *January*, will excuse us.

We persuade our selves, a Design so useful and entertaining, will meet with the Approbation of the Publick.



A SHORT

A S H O R T E X P L A N A T I O N O F

The most D I F F I C U L T T E R M S which are made
use of in this B O O K.

A P E X, Apices, Chives, *the small Knobs that grow on the fine Threads or Stamina of the Flower.*

Bulbs, *Roots that are round, and wrapped with several Skins or Coats, like an Onion.*

Bulbous, *Having Onion-Roots, or Bulbs.*

Catkins, or Juli, *Small dusty Substances, which are found in January, on Hazels, Poplars, &c.*

Caps of the Buds, *The leafy Substances that inclose them.*

Dust of a Flower, *Found on the Leaves of the Auricula, &c. and on the Apices of some Flowers; which latter is very different from the former, and is thought to cause Fruitfulness.*

Exposure, *The Position of a Wall or Bank, with respect to the Sun: Thus, a Warm Exposure signifies, where the Sun may come very much.*

Fibres, *Small Threads, or Strings, which grow about the Root of any Plant.*

Petals, *Leaves of a Flower; so called, to distinguish them from the Green Leaves of the Plant.*

Pistillum, *A small Thread, or Stamen, with an^d Apex on the Top of it, growing out of the Seminary Vessels, exactly in the Center of some Flowers, as the Lilly, &c.*

Powder'd, *Cover'd with Dust.*

Spikes, Trusses or Bunches, *when the Flowers grow in such a manner as to form an Acute Cone.*

Thrums, Apices or Chives, *when a great Number of them grow together in a Flower.*

Trusses, Bunches of Flowers, *when many Blossoms grow in a Cluster on one Stalk.*

Tuberous-rooted, *Having the Root full of Knots or Knobs.*



JANUARY




- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Pelitory with daisy flowers | 9 Lesser black Hellebore | 17 Lisbon Lemon tree | 25 Winter white Hyacinth |
| 2 Winter Aconite | 10 Dwarf white King Spear | 18 Canary Campanula | 26 Spotted Aloe |
| 3 Greater early Snow drop | 11 Aloe leaved Jasmine | 19 Dwarf Tithymal | 27 Narrow curled leaved Bay |
| 4 Single Snow drop | 12 Red Spring Cyclamen | 20 Double Stock | 28 Tree Savory |
| 5 White edged Polyanthos | 13 Acacia or Sweet button tree | 21 Full bird tree in flower | 29 Triangle Yellow Ficoides |
| 6 Dou. Peach colour Hepatica | 14 White Cyclamen | 22 True Venetian Vetch | 30 Strip'd Orange |
| 7 Double blew Violet | 15 Creeping Borage or Bugloss | 23 Levell Orange | 31 Strip'd Candy tuft |
| 8 Winter blew Hyacinth | 16 Strip'd Spurge | 24 Grey Aloe | 32 Tree Sedum |
| | | | 33 Single blew Anemone |

J. A. Smith Sc.



THE
FLOWER-GARDEN
DISPLAY'D.

Productions of the Month of JANUARY.

Numb. I.  **P**ELLITORY, with *Daisy Flowers*. This *January*, brings a white Star-like Flower, with a yellow Centre. It ripens its Seed very well, and may be rais'd from Seed sown in *March*, in hot Beds. This is the *Spanish Pellitory* or *Pellitory of Spain*, and makes a pretty Shrub. It is to be cultivated in Pots, in fine Earth; and the Cuttings strike Root in a little time, in any of the Summer Months. It requires a Green-House in the Winter, and such Usage as we give to the *Myrtle*.

Numb. II. *Winter Aconite*. This, notwithstanding Frost or Snow, makes its Appearance. It does not blossom above four Inches high, but brings a pleasant yellow Flower in the middle of a Leaf, and many of them upon
B a Root.

The FLOWER-GARDEN display'd.

January, a Root. The Roots are tuberous, and may be transplanted when the Flower Stalks are decay'd. They blow more early in a warm Exposure and light Soil; but they will grow any where. They bring a-bundance of Seed, which should be sown as soon as 'tis ripe.

Numb. III. *Greater early Snowdrop*. This is a bulbous rooted Plant, and loves to stand a long time in a Place. Its Flowers do not grow above five Inches high, and then hang down; they are of a white colour, tipped with a bluish Green at the Points of the Leaves, and has Orange-colour'd Chives. Part the Roots of this, when the Leaves and Flowers are decay'd. They will grow any where, and in any Soil.

Num. IV. *Single Snowdrop*. This is a Flower which is more common than the other, but requires the same Culture as Numb. III. of this Month, and brings a white Blossom.

Numb. V. *White-edged Polyanthos*. This brings a good Truss of Flowers; the Eye yellow, and the Flower-Leaves finely mark'd with Carmine. It is to be manag'd in the Garden like the *Goldfinch Polyanthos*, Numb. XIII, in the Month of *March*.

Numb. VI. *Double Peach-coloured Hepatica*. This is a Dwarf Plant, but brings very double Flowers of the Colour of Peach Blossoms. It is propagated by dividing the Roots, in *February* or *March*, or in the Autumn Months.

Numb. VII. *Double blue Violet*. This Plant, like the others of the Sort, is a Dwarf: Its Flowers are of a deep blue Colour, and very double, and sweet-scented.

The FLOWER-GARDEN display'd.

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'Tis increas'd by Offsets from the Roots, transplanted in *January*, *February* or *March*, or in the Autumn Months.

Numb. VIII. *Winter blue Hyacinth*. This is bulbous rooted; and is propagated by parting the Roots when the Leaves are decay'd. It must have a light Soil, and be replanted in *August*. It has a pale blue Flower.

Numb. IX. *Later-black Hellebore* is the same which is describ'd in *March* under the Number VIII, which see.

Numb. X. *Dwarf white King's-Spear*. This brings Blossoms in Spikes, of a white Colour; and is propagated by parting the Roots in *March*. It loves a light Soil.

Numb. XI. *Ilex-leav'd Jessamin*. This is a little Shrub, and a Green-House Plant, which was brought first from *Holland*, and is there call'd the *Nettle-leav'd Jessamin*. It is propagated by Cuttings in any of the Summer Months. Its Flowers are white, and blow in every Month of the Year.

Numb. XII. *Red Spring Cyclamen* or *Sow-Bread*. This Plant is a Dwarf: It brings Flowers of a Peach-blossom Colour. The Root is like a Turnip, and makes no Offsets. It is rais'd by Seeds sown as soon as they are ripe in Pots of fine Earth, to stand in a good Exposure. I have planted these in my Woods, and they have blossom'd very well; tho' some put it in the Green-House.

Numb. XIII. *Acacia*, or *Sweet Button-tree*. This makes a large Tree, bringing Blossoms of a yellow Colour, very double, in Bunches, and very sweet-scented. The only way of propagating of it is by sowing the Seeds in *March*, in fine Earth.

January.

Numb. XIV. *White Cyclamen* is in every respect the same with the *Red Cyclamen*, Numb. XII, of this Month except the Colour of the Flower.

Numb. XV. *Creeping Borage*. This is a very small Plant, raised from Seeds sown in *March*, or in *September*. The Flowers are very small, but are of a fine blue Colour. It will grow in any Soil.

Numb. XVI. *Striped Spurge*. The Plant in the Plate has no Flower, but in it self is very beautiful; in its Leaves, which are in the Summer of a bright green Colour, and edged with Yellow; but in the Winter are of a deeper Green, and edged with Purple. This is propagated by the Offsets of the Roots, and from Cuttings in *March*.

Numb. XVII. *Lisbon Limon-Tree*. This is a Green-House Plant, and sometimes will blossom at this Season, as many Limons and Oranges will do: The Flowers are white, but tinged on the outside of the Buds with a Lake or Carmine Colour. It is known to be a Green-House Plant, and makes a Tree, but is never regular in its Growth; however, it brings good Fruit. We propagate this by Budding or Inoculating of it upon Orange or Limon Stocks in *July*, or Inarching it upon the same in *May*. The Soil should be light.

Numb. XVIII. *Canary Campanula*. This Plant blossoms about four Foot high: In the Winter Months it has a tuberous Root, and its Flower-Stalks do not appear till the Autumn Months; the Flowers hang down, and are of a yellow Colour, spotted with red. This is propagated by dividing the Roots when the Flower-Stalks are decay'd. 'Tis a Green-House Plant, and should be treated like

like the Orange Tree, but it will bear the Warmth of a January Stove.

Numb. XIX. *Dwarf Tithymal.* This is a small Plant, but very full of Leaves: It brings its Flowers on the Top, which are of a bright yellow Colour. It is propagated by Cuttings in *March*, in Pots of fine Earth, and is put in a Green-House in the Winter.

Numb. XX. *Double Stock.* This is meant the *Double Stock July Flower*, which in its Flowers is very double, and sweet-scented: it is either striped with Crimson, or a blue Purple; and is rais'd from the Seeds of the Single Stocks of those Colours sown in *March*, in a light Soil and warm Exposure. When they blow at this time, we suppose them to be in Pots, and in a Green-House.

Numb. XXI. *The Filbert-Tree in Flower.* There is something remarkable in the Blossoms of this Tree. As the Flowers are of two sorts, the one Male and the other Female; the Male are the Catkins, which hang down of a yellow Colour, cover'd with Dust; and the Female open like Buds of the Tree, with three or four fine Threads in each of a fine Carmine Colour, placed in different Parts from the Catkins. It is propagated by Suckers from the Roots, transplanted in *February* or *March*, or in the Autumn Months; or if the Nut is extraordinary in its Kind, it may be grafted in *March* on the common Hazle, or be inoculated upon the same in *July*.

Numb. XXII. *True Venetian Vetch.* This brings Spikes of Pea-like Flowers of a bluish Purple, touch'd with Red about the Edges. You may raise this from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*.

Numb. XXIII.

January. Numb. XXIII. *Seville Orange*. This is a noted Tree of the Green-House, and makes the pleasantest Plant of all the Oranges. The Flowers are white, with yellow Apices, or Chives. It is increas'd by inarching it on a wild Orange Stock in *May*, or budding it on the same in *July*. Set this Plant in the Green-House in *September*, and bring it out in *May*, according to the old Rule, when the Mulberry Leaf is as large as a Crow's Foot, for then you may be sure the Weather is settled.

Numb. XXIV. *Grey Aloe*. This is the *Succotrine Aloe*, which bears Spikes of Flowers of an Orange Colour, tipped with Green. It is propagated by taking of a Branch when it is long enough to be separated from the Plant; and when it is cut, let it lie in the Sun for three or four Days, and then plant it in a Pot of fine Earth. The Leaves are very full of Juice, from whence we draw the famous Gum which we call *Aloe*. It must be set into the Green-House the beginning of *September*, and may be taken out about the middle of *May*, if the Weather is settled. As it is a succulent Plant, it requires very little Water.

Numb. XXV. *Winter white Hyacinth*. This Flower is sweet-scented, like the other Hyacinths, and must be managed in the Garden like the *Winter blue Hyacinth*, Numb. VIII, of this Month.

Numb. XXVI. *Spotted Aloe*. The Leaves of this are beautifully spotted with White, and it brings a fine Truss of Flowers of a pale Orange Colour: It brings many Offsets about the Roots, and is propagated by transplanting them into Pots of light Earth in *April*, *May*, or any of the Summer Months. See more under the Title of the

The FLOWER-GARDEN display'd.

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the *Grey Aloe*, Numb. XXIV. But that never brings January. Offsets about the Roots.

Numb. XXVII. *Narrow curl'd leav'd Bay*. This is little different from the common *Bay* or *Laurus*: Its Blossoms are of greenish White; and it is propagated by transplanting the Suckers from the Roots in *February* or *March*. It will grow in any Soil or Situation; or you may raise it from Cuttings in *November*, or any of the Winter Months.

Numb. XXVIII. *Tree Savory*. This brings its Flowers of a fine red Colour; and is propagated by Seeds sown in *March* or *April*. It loves an open free Soil, and warm Exposure.

Numb. XXIX. *Triangle yellow Ficoides*. This is a succulent Plant; the Leaves are of a bluish green Colour, and makes a Shrub about a Foot high; the Flowers are of a bright yellow Colour, and blossom in a Star-like Figure, but never open till the Sun has shone upon them. This Plant, as well as all other *Ficoides*, is rais'd from Cuttings in any of the Summer Months, planted in light Earth in Pots, and shelter'd in a Green-House in the Winter. It requires little Water.

Numb. XXX. *Strip'd Orange*. This is like other Orange-Trees, except that the Leaves are edged with a Cream Colour, and does not grow so quick; the Fruit is likewise striped with Green and Yellow, when 'tis ripe. See its Culture under the Name *Seville Orange*, Numb. XXIII. of this Month.

Numb. XXXI. *Strip'd Candy Tuft*. The Sort here meant is that which the Gardeners call the *Candy Tuft Tree*. I brought this from *Holland*. The Leaves are edged with a Cream

January. a Cream Colour; it makes a Plant about a Foot high, and brings Clusters of white Flowers, for the most part in the Winter Months. It is propagated by planting Cuttings of it in *May*, or in any of the Summer Months, in Pots of light Earth; and it requires a Green-House in the Winter, like the Orange.

Numb. XXXII. *Tree Sedum.* This Houseleek Tree will grow sometimes six Foot high, yielding several Branches, which bring their Leaves on the Tops, so set together as to make the Figure of a full-blown Rose; out of the middle of them rises a Spike of yellow Flowers; and it is propagated by planting the Branches in any of the Summer Months in Pots of light Earth; and give them but little Water; you must set them into the Green-House with your Orange-Trees; but give them no Water in the Winter, for they have Juice enough in themselves to support them.

Numb. XXXIII. *Single blue Anemone.* The Plant which is here mentioned brings a deep blue Flower, with a black Thrum in the middle; the Edges of the Flower Leaves are however white. 'Tis a Plant that will stand in the Ground many Years, and may be increas'd like the *Anemone* Numb. IV, in the Month of *March*.



FEBRUARY



1 Duke Fantol Tulip	9 Venetian Vetch true	18 Double Peach colour'd Hepatica	27 Persian Iris
2 Silver Edg. d. Maternus	10 Double blen Hepatica	19 The greater Snow Drop	28 Yellow duck Crocus
3 Yellow blanch d. Maternus	11 Early white Hyacinth	20 White Crocus	29 Koch white strip'd Crocus
4 Cornelian Cherry	12 Blush red Dens Caninus	21 Double Snow Drop	30 Blen. Hyacinth Passerelle
5 White Mezeron	13 Spring Cyclamen white Edg.	22 Small yellow crocus	31 Fruit bearing Almond
6 Bedd Mezeron	14 Strip'd Edg. d. Polanthos	23 Great Blen crocus	32 Single Turkish blow thumone
7 Double Narcissus of Constantinople	15 Single white Hepatica	24 Small Blen Crocus	33 Yellow Colutea
8 Single Anemone purple & white	16 Single blen Hepatica	25 Single dark red Anemone	34 Peach colour'd single Hepatica
	17 White Dens Caninus	26 Pantaloon strip'd Polanthos	35 Double Pilewort



Productions of the Month of FEBRUARY.

Numb. I. **D**UKE *Vantol Tulip*. This Tulip comes February, from *Holland*, and is the first that blossoms in the Year: I have seen Flowers of them in *January*, and even in *December*, when the Roots have been planted in Pots, and set into Green-Houses. It should however be planted in a light Soil and warm Exposure. Its Flower is of a red Colour, with yellow Edges on the Leaves. See its Culture under the Name of *Best Claramon Tulip*, Numb. XVII. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. II. *Silver-edged* or *Silver-leaved Alaternus*. This Plant is placed here for the sake of its beautiful Leaves, but has no Flowers in the Figure. The Leaves are of a bluish Green, edged with yellowish White. It comes to us from *Holland*, and makes a pretty Tree; we generally keep it in Pots, or plant it against a South Wall, for it is somewhat tender. It is rais'd by Layers in *October* and *November*, or in *February* or *March*. It loves a light Soil, and may have the Shelter of a Green-House in the Winter.

Numb. III. *Yellow-blotch'd Alaternus*. This, no more than the former, is put into this Collection for the sake of its Flower, but the Beauty of its Leaves, which are blotch'd with Yellow upon a Grass Green. It is propagated as the *Silver-leav'd* Sort, Numb. II. of this Month, but is a hardy Plant.

C

Numb. IV.

February. Numb. IV. *Cornelian Cherry*. This grows to be a large Tree, bringing Clusters of small yellow Flowers; then brings its Fruit of a fine Scarlet Colour, shaped like an Olive. We propagate it by setting the Fruit in the Ground as soon as 'tis ripe, or in *March*; and also 'tis raised by Layers, in *March* or *September*.

Numb. V. *White Mezereon*. This makes a pretty Bush about two Foot high, and brings white Blossoms. It is propagated from Seeds sown as soon as they are ripe, in Pots or Boxes of fine Earth; but you must cover them with Nets, for the Birds are very voracious of them.

Numb. VI. *Red Mezereon*. This Plant is in every Respect like the former, except the Colour of its Flowers, which in this are of a deep red Colour. See Numb. V. of this Month for its Culture.

Numb. VII. *Double Narcissus of Constantinople*. This, like the other *Narcissus*, has a bulbous Root. The Flowers are white, with a yellow Cup in the middle of each Blossom. See the Culture of it under the Name *White Bosleman Narcissus*, Numb. III. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. VIII. *Single Anemone, Purple and White*. The Flower of this has black Thrums in the middle, and the Flower-Leaves strongly mark'd with a redish purple Colour, on a white Ground. This is propagated like the *Anemone*, call'd the *High-Admiral*, Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. IX. *Venetian Vetch*. This Flower is the same that is described in the Month of *January*, Numb. XXII.

Numb. X.

The FLOWER-GARDEN display'd.

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Numb. X. *Double blue Hepatica*. This is extraordinary *February*. for the fine blue Colour of its Flowers; they are very double, and very scarce. We must manage them in the Garden like the *Double Peach-coloured Hepatica*, Numb. VI. in the Month of *January*.

Numb. XI. *Early white Hyacinth*. This is bulbous-rooted, like the other *Hyacinths*. It brings many Flowers, which are of a yellowish White, and may be propagated like the *Winter-blue Hyacinth*, Numb. VIII. in the Month of *January*.

Numb. XII. *Blush-red Dens Caninus*. This is almost like the Flower of the *Sow-bread* or *Cyclamen*. Its blossoms are of a faint Carmine, or Flesh-Colour, it has a Root somewhat bulbous, and is increas'd by separating the Offsets when the Leaves are decay'd. The Leaves are agreeably spotted, and make a pretty Appearance. We plant these Roots in *September*, in a light Soil.

Numb. XIII. *Spring Cyclamen white-edged*. This Plant has fine variegated Leaves with White and Green, and the Flowers are sweet-scented; they are white, shaded with a faint Carmine. They are to be propagated like the *Red Spring Cyclamen*, Numb. XII. in the Month of *January*; but this has generally the Shelter of the Green-House in the Winter.

Numb. XIV. *Strip'd and edged Polyanthos*. This Sort has no particular Name, but it brings a good Truss of Flowers. The Eye is yellow, and the Flower-Leaves are white, strongly striped with Carmine. See its Culture under the Name *Goldfinch Polyanthos*, Numb. XIII. in the Month of *March*.

February. Numb. XV. *Single white Hepatica*. The Flower of this has yellow Thrums in the middle, tho' the Leaves are white. Its Culture is the same as the *Double Peach Hepatica*, Numb. VI. in the Month of *January*.

Numb. XVI. *Single blue Hepatica* has yellow Thrums in the middle of the Flowers, and the Flower-leaves are of a pale blue Colour. It must be manag'd in the Garden like the *Double Peach-colour'd Hepatica*, Numb. VI. in the Month of *January*.

Numb. XVII. The *White Dens Caninus*. The Flower of this is of a clear White, except near the Flower-Stalk, where it is tinged with a yellowish brown Colour. Its Culture is the same with that call'd the *Bluish-red Dens Caninus*, Numb. XII. of this Month.

Numb. XVIII. *Double Peach-colour'd Hepatica* is the same as the *Double Peach-colour'd Hepatica*, Numb. VI. in the Month of *January*, where you find its Colour and Culture.

Numb. XIX. *Greater Snow-Drop*. This brings a white Flower, and is the same as is describ'd under the Name of the *Greater early Snow-Drop*, Numb. III. in the Month of *January*, where you may see its Culture.

Numb. XX. *White Crocus*. Tho' the Flower is said to be white, it has a little bluish Purple about the Shank of the Flower. It is reckon'd amongst the Bulbs. It is a Dwarf Plant, not blowing above three or four Inches high; and the Roots increase every Year about two or three; these are parted when the Leaves are decay'd, for then the Roots may be taken out of the Ground, and be kept dry till *September*, when they may be planted again

gain three Inches deep in the Ground, and four Inches February, distant from one another; but if Conveniency will not permit, they may be planted in *October*, *November*, or *December*, if the Weather is open. They love a light Soil.

Numb. XXI. *Double Snow-Drop*. This Flower has been well esteem'd, because of its double Flower; but as the Blossom hangs down its Head, that Beauty is not seen. It is white as the Single Sort, and is propagated in the same manner. See Numb. IV. in the Month of *January*.

Numb. XXII. *Small yellow Crocus*. The Flowers of this are of a pale Yellow, a little mark'd on the Out-sides towards the bottom with a blackish Colour. They must be treated in the Garden like Numb. XX. of this Month, under the Name of the *White Crocus*.

Numb. XXIII. *Great blue Crocus*. This brings a large Flower, and is of the *Dutch Kind*. Its Blossoms are of a bluish Purple; and its Culture like that of the *White Crocus*, Numb. XX. of this Month.

Numb. XXIV. *Small blue Crocus*. The Flowers of this are somewhat smaller than the former, and of a paler Colour; but their Culture is the same as Numb. XX. of this Month.

Numb. XXV. *Single dark-red Anemone*. This Flower is single, and has its Thrums of a black Colour, and the Flower-Leaves of a *Lake Colour* fainting to a White at the Edges. It is treated in the Gardens like Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XXVI. *Pantaloön strip'd Polyanthos*. This brings its Flowers in Trusses, but is double like what
is

February. is call'd *Hose in Hose*, being one Flower in another; but the lower Flower, instead of Flower-Leaves, has Leaves like the Leaves of the Plant, for the most part green, but striped with Red and White; so that when the upper Flower is decay'd this Case makes a fine Appearance. Its Culture is the same as the *Goldfinch Polyanthos*, Numb. XIII. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XXVII. *Persian Iris*. This is a Dwarf Plant, the Flowers not rising above six or eight Inches above the Ground. The Flower-Leaves are of a bright Blue, with yellow Stripes in the middle of the falling Leaves. It is tuberous-rooted; and must be treated in the Garden like the *Velvet Iris*, Numb. XXXIII. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XXVIII. *Yellow Dutch Crocus*. This brings large Flowers of a stronger Yellow than any other. It is propagated like the white *Crocus*, Numb. XX. of this Month. N. B. All the Sorts of *Crocus* open their Flowers when the Sun shines upon them.

Numb. XXIX. *Scotch white-strip'd Crocus*. This brings a pretty large Flower, which is white, and striped with bluish Purple. Its Culture is the same as that of the *White Crocus*, Numb. XX. of this Month.

Numb. XXX. *Blue Hyacinth Passout*. This brings very large Flowers of a deep blue Colour, and is to be cultivated like the Hyacinth call'd *Keysar's Jewel*, Numb. I. in the Month of *April*.

Numb. XXXI. *Fruit-bearing Almond*. This is the common Almond-Tree. Its Flowers are single, of a Peach-bloom Colour, with yellow Thrums in the middle. It makes a good Tree, and may be cultivated like the

White-flowering Almond in the Month of *March*, February.
Numb. X.

Numb. XXXII. *Single Prussian blue Anemone*. The Colour of this Flower is indeed like the *Prussian Blue*, but if it was to be painted with that Colour, mixt with Water, it would change very soon to a dirty Yellow. It should be cultivated like the *High Admiral Anemone*, Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*; tho' 'tis a single Flower, and the Thrums are black in the middle.

Numb. XXXIII. *Yellow Colutea*. This, like the *Scarlet Colutea*, brings its Flowers in Spikes, but of a bright yellow Colour. It is propagated by sowing the Seeds in *March* or *April* on a Hot Bed, plant them out when they are two Inches high, in single Pots of fine Earth, and give them a warm Exposure.

Numb. XXXIV. *Peach-colour'd single Hepatica*. The Flowers of this have yellow Thrums in the middle, and the Flower-Leaves are of a Peach-blossom Colour. It is to be propagated like the *Double Peach-colour'd Hepatica*, Numb. VI. in the Month of *January*.

Numb. XXXV. *Double Pilewort*. This is a Dwarf Plant, bringing its Flowers about three Inches high, very double, and of a bright yellow Colour. It delights in a light Soil, and is increased by parting the Roots, which are like those of the *Garden Ranuncula*. You may take them out of the Ground as soon as the Leaves are decay'd, and plant them again about *September* or *October*.





Productions of the Month of MARCH.

March. Numb. I. **R**OYAL Widow *Auricula* is one of the best of those *Auriculas* which are called *Painted Ladies*. It brings a good Truss of Flowers, well powder'd, and is mark'd with Crimson Streaks now and then, mixt with Purple; and some Yellow here and there, intermix'd; and the Centre or Cup is yellow likewise.

This *Auricula* was raised from Seed by Mr. *Adam Holt* a noted Gardener, and was so much esteem'd, that a Plant was sold for ten Guineas. It is not very subject to bring Increase, which is the Occasion that it blows very strong, as it is the Case of all other *Auriculas* that are small Increasers: And on the contrary, those which increase much, or put forth many Offsets, bring weaker Flower-Stems, in proportion.

This Flower, as well as all others, of the Kind, must have fresh Earth put on the Tops of the Pots in *January*, and the Plants expos'd to the Sun in such a Place where they may be cover'd with Mats, or such-like, in extreme frosty Weather, or when the Winds are sharp and blighting; for in *January* some of the Flower-Trusses begin to appear, and are subject to receive Injury by Cold, if they are not protected; and then you may expect a good Bloom about the beginning of *April*; but this Sort will come somewhat sooner than the rest.

MARCH



- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Royal Widow's Auricula | 10 White Flowering Almond | 19 Large leav'd Norway Maple | 28 Red flowering Larch tree |
| 2 Dwarf white starry Hyacinth | 11 Dwarf blue starry Hyacinth | 20 Double pulchra Hyacinth | 29 Blue paper flower |
| 3 White Boslamond Narciss | 12 American flowering Maple | 21 Queen of France Narciss | 30 Rose Jonker Anemone |
| 4 High Admiral Anemone | 13 Gold finch Polyanthus | 22 Pato Auri flame Tulip | 31 White flowering Larch tree |
| 5 Rhynon Narciss | 14 Larger blue starry Hyacinth | 23 Blue Oriental Hyacinth | 32 Purple strip'd Anemone |
| 6 White Paper flower | 15 Norwegian flowering Maple | 24 Single bloody Wall | 33 The Velvet Iris |
| 7 White grape flower | 16 Narciss of Naples | 25 Admiral blue Anemone | 34 Jerusalem Cowslip |
| 8 The lesser black bellflower | 17 Best Claremont Tulip | 26 Bell Baptiste Anemone | |
| 9 Danse Auricula | 18 The checker'd Tulillaria | 27 Monument Anemone | |

As soon as this or any other begins to open its Blossoms, set them upon your Stand under a Shelter that may remain to cover them while they are in Flower, for the Rain coming at them will beat or wash off their Dust, and then they will lose their Beauty.

Let your Stand or Station of Shelves be so placed as to receive only the Morning Sun, or else you must be oblig'd to have a Cloth to hang before them to shelter them from the Sun's Heat, in order to keep them the longer in Flower.

Towards the End of their Flowering you may take off the Offsets, and plant them out in small Pots fill'd with light Earth; or you may let that Work alone till *Midsummer*, remembring to set them in the Shade, after planting; and keep them from too much Wet in the Winter.

As I am upon the Article of the *Auricula*, I must likewise direct how to raise that Plant from Seed. In *February* fill a Box with the lightest Earth you can get, and sow the Seed on the Top of it; then press it down with a Board, and cover it with a Net to preserve it from the Birds. Let this be well exposed to the Sun, and water it every Day till it comes up; then set the Box in the Shade till *Midsummer*, and plant out your Seedlings at four Inches distance; water them well at first, and shade them in the Day-time for three Weeks, and the next Spring you need not doubt but some of those Plants will bring you fine Varieties of Flowers.

Numb. II. *Dwarf white Starry Hyacinth.* This Flower has a bulbous Root, and increases plentifully. It flowers
D about

March. about four or five Inches high, bringing a Spike of Star-like Flowers, with yellow Tendrils in the middle. It loves a light Soil, and will grow in any Exposure, if it is not too wet. When the Leaves are wither'd you may take it out of the Ground, and replant the Roots the *August* following, or in *September* at farthest. This has very little Smell.

Numb. III. *The White Bosleman Narcissus* is a Flower which makes a good Appearance, and has a pleasant Odour with it. It blows a Foot high, or more, with several Flowers on the Top of the Stalk; the Flower-Leaves white, with a yellow Cup in the middle. The Leaves are long and narrow, proceeding from a bulbous Root, which strikes its fibers deep in the Ground. It increases by Offsets, which it will yield plentifully if you let it stand three Years in a Place. When the Leaves are dead is the proper Time to remove the Roots; wash them clean, and dry them, and about the End of *July*, or in *August* at farthest, set them in a warm exposed Place, in fine light Mold four Inches deep, and as many Inches apart; this will make them produce strong Flowers the following Season; but if you do not put them in the Ground till *September* or *October*, they will be weak in their Blossom the first *Spring*, and lose the Advantage of making strong Offsets. This Sort came from *Turky*.

Numb. IV. *High-Admiral Anemone*. This Flower is very double, and full of Thrums in the middle of a fine Red striped with a yellowish Green; and the Flower-Leaves stained with a fine purplish Red, like *Lake*. The Blossom

Blossom is large; and the Root produces a good Number of them. This, like all other *Anemones*, has a tuberous Root, and is propagated by Offsets, which you must break from the Roots when you take them from the Ground; then wash them well, and dry them in the Sun. The Time of taking these Roots out of the Ground is when the Leaves and Stalks are withered; and the best Month for replanting them is in *September*; they love a dry light Soil, and warm Exposure; and in such Ground I have known the *Anemone* to stand and prosper several Years.

We may raise the *Anemone* from the Seeds of single Flowers rubb'd in Sand, and sown in *February* very shallow in fine sifted Earth, watering them well at first; they will come up in three Weeks; and the Summer following set the Roots in a fresh Border at four Inches Distance, half an Inch deep; for tho' they will be hardly bigger than Pease, they will blossom the following *Spring*.

Numb. V. *The Rhyvan Narcissus* was raised in *Holland*, and lately sent to *England*. It has Blossoms like that which is call'd the *Soleil d'Or*; the Flower-Leaves are yellow, with Cups of an Orange-colour in the middle of each Flower. The Root is bulbous like the *Narcissus*, Numb. III. of this Month, and must be cultivated and increas'd in the same manner.

Numb. VI. *White Passe Flower*, or *Pulsatilla*, is in most respects like the *Single Wood Anemone*, and may be propagated like the *Anemone*, by sowing the Seeds in *March*, in fine Earth; or may be sown

March. in Boxes of fine Earth as soon as they are ripe, and they will come up the following *Spring*, tho' they will not produce Flowers till the second Year. In *August*, when they are three Years old, transplant them at two or three Inches distance, an Inch deep, and keep the Bed free from Weeds till they blow, and then you may expect some Varieties among the Flowers, either in Make, or Colour, or perhaps some extraordinary Doubles; for most of the finest Flowers were raised from Seeds.

Numb. VII. The *White Grape-Flower*, or *White Grape-Hyacinth*. This blossoms about seven or eight Inches high, with many small Flowers clustered on the Top of the Stalk, like a little Bunch of Grapes; they have a strong Scent, but not so fragrant as the former Sort. They are propagated like the *Starry Hyacinth*, Numb. II. in this Month, and will prosper well in any Soil, even tho' it is wet, and shaded with Trees; but especially if the Ground be subject to Gravel.

Numb. VIII. The *Lesser black Hellebore* is also call'd the *Black Hellebore with green Flowers*, or *Green-flower'd black Hellebore*. It brings its Flowers about eight or ten Inches high, single on the Top of the Stalks, hanging down their Heads for the most part; the Edges of the Flower-Leaves are of a pale Yellow, shading gradually into a yellowish Green, or pale Sap-Green. This Plant loseth its Leaves about the End of *Summer*, and revives them again about the Beginning of *January*, and in *February* you may divide the Roots, which are black and fibrous, and transplant them six Inches apart; they will prosper in a stiff Soil,

Soil, but are more apt to increase in a sandy Lome. The *March*. Seeds ripen in *May*, and may be sown in Pots of light Earth as soon as they are gather'd. This Plant requires little Sun.

Numb. IX. The *Danaë Auricula* was raised in *Holland*. The Flowers are of a bluish Purple strip'd in White. It has a very bright Eye, and in the middle the Pipe appears of a bright Yellow, which renders the whole very beautiful. Its manner of Culture is the same in every respect as the *Auricula*, call'd the *Royal Widow*, Numb. I. in this Month.

Numb. X. *White flowering Almond*. This Plant was brought to us from *France*, and has been in *England* but a few Years. It makes a beautiful Tree, with Leaves like the *Peach-tree*, or the *Red flowering Almond*. It delights in a middling Soil, such as a sandy Lome, but must have a warm Exposure. This brings the same Nut as those we call the *Jordan Almond*, or so much like it that I can taste no Difference. It is to be propagated by budding or inoculating it, about the End of *June*, or Beginning of *July*, upon common Almond Stocks, or Stocks raised from Peach-Stones; tho' some tell us it will take upon Plumb-Stocks. This Work must be done when the Bark will rise freely, which sometimes happens a Week sooner or later; and to watch that time your Success depends.

The Flowers are shaped like those of the common Almond, only differing in the Colour of the Leaves and the Tendrils in the Middle are of a bright Yellow.

The

March.

The Seasons for transplanting this Tree, are from the Middle of *January* to the End of *February*, or from the End of *September* to the End of *November*, if the Weather is open.

Numb. XI. The Dwarf blue Starry Hyacinth is in every respect the same as the White starry Hyacinth, Numb. II. in this Month, except the Colour of its Flower; but when we speak of a blue Colour, I mean such as we call *Sky blue*, such as may be made of Blue Bice and White. The Tendrils are tipped with Yellow. The Culture is the same with the *White Starry Hyacinth*; and I have heard that some good Flowers have been raised from the Seeds of this sort; and if any one desires to raise this Plant by Seed, let them sow it in Boxes, in light Earth, as soon as it is gathered.

Numb. XII. The *American flowering Maple* makes a fine Tree, and should be properly call'd the *Carolina flowering Maple*, for it came from thence. It brings upon its tender Twigs Clusters of small Blossoms of a yellow Colour, with crimson Tendrils. 'Tis raised by Seeds from the same Country, and sown in *March*, and an hot Bed is a good Assistant to them; or it may be inarched upon the *Virginia flowering Maple*, or upon what is call'd the *Norway flowering Maple*, in *May*, to increase it; or perhaps it would do well if it was budded upon any one of them about the End of *June* or Beginning of *July*, for as their Blossoms appear at the same time, their Juices must necessarily flow at the same time, which is a certain Rule to go by in Inarching or Inoculating of any Tree.

Numb. XIII.

Numb. XIII. The *Goldfinch Polyanthos* blossoms with *March*. a full Truss of Flowers upon strong Flower-Stems; the Blossoms have yellow Eyes, and the other part Scarlet, except the Edges, which are yellow; and this Flower, contrary to the *Auricula*, will bear the Rains, and last a long time, for these have no Dust upon them. The Plant is very hardy, and should always be set in a shady Place; for tho' this Kind of Plant will give us its Flower in *December*, and sometimes in *January*, yet it cannot bear the *Summer* Sun. When we have a choice one of this Sort, of which there are great Varieties, part the Offsets from it a little before it finishes its Bloom of this Season, and transplant the Offsets at six Inches distance, in a middling Mold between Sand and Clay, which is not too wet, watering them well at first. Those of the Sort which are most esteem'd among the Gardeners have Thrum Eyes, as they say, that is, the Flower has four or five little yellow Tendrils set about the top of the Pipe or Cup; but I have seen Flowers that have been much more beautiful in their Stripes and Colours, which the Gardeners call *Pin-Ey'd*, i. e. they have the *Pistillum* rises above, or appears in the Pipe of the Flower in manner of a Pin with its Head on; but for what Reason this has gain'd so much among them I never could learn, only this I can assure them, That I have had several of them that have been what they call *Thrum-ey'd* one Year, and have been *Pin-ey'd* the next, and have still kept their Colours; but I imagine that tho' we call those which bring single Flowers like the *Primrose*, and those which bring Trusses of Flowers like the *Cowslip*, by the

March. the Name vulgarly of *Polyanthos*. The *Primrose* Kind will bring their Flowers earlier than the others, and require a dryer Ground, because we see the *Primrose* loves dry Banks, and will bear the Sun; but the *Cowslips* delight in Meadows, and are always shelter'd with Grass; and from such Observations one may govern one's Self in their Culture. There are vast Varieties of this Kind of Flower.

If one has a mind to raise them from Seeds, take the same Method as is prescrib'd to raise the *Auricula*, which you may see at Numb. I. in this Month.

Numb. XIV. The *Larger blue Starry Hyacinth* blows about a Foot high, with a good Spike of Flowers of a Sky Colour, and the Tendrils in the Middle Yellow; there is no difference in the Culture of this and the *Dwarf White Starry Hyacinth*, Numb. II. in this Month, which I refer to.

Numb. XV. The *Virginian flowering Maple*. This Tree is little different from the Plant before mentioned, call'd the *American flowering Maple*, Numb. XII. in this Month, but the Blossoms are of a bright Carmine Colour. The manner of propagating it is the same with the other, and I refer to that for Instructions.

Numb. XVI. The *Narcissus of Naples* brings one double Blossom on the Top of the Flower-Stem. The Flower-Leaves are of a yellowish White, and the Cup that encloses the smaller Leaves is of an Orange Colour. 'Tis bulbous-rooted, like the *Bosleman Narcissus*, Numb. III. of this Month, and must be treated in the same manner in the Garden.

Numb. XVII.

Numb. XVII. The *Best Claramon Tulip*. This Tulip March. was brought to us from *Holland*, and blows next after the *Duke Vantol Tulip*. This has its Variegations from a *Claramon Tulip*, which is plain in its Flower, consisting of Purple and White; however, this ordinary Sort is not despicable, because it flowers long before the finer Tulips come in. As it is a bulbous rooted Plant, the Roots may be taken out of the Ground as soon as the Flower-Stalks are faded and dry; then wash the Bulbs, and dry them, to be laid by till *September*, which is the best Season to plant them. This Tulip loves a light Soil and warm Exposure, and will flower earlier by planting them under a South Wall. The Flower will rise about eight or ten Inches high; and the Colours of this fine *Claramon* are Stripes of Scarlet upon a white Ground.

Numb. XVIII. *Checquer'd Frettilary*; or as some call it, *Checquer'd Daffodil*. This Flower blows about ten Inches high, bringing one, or sometimes two Flowers on the Top of the Stalk, which always hang down their Heads. The Flowers of this Sort have a whitish Ground spotted with a reddish Purple. This is bulbous-rooted, and the Bulbs may be taken out of the Ground as soon as the Flower-Stalks are dry; but let not the Roots be longer out of the Earth than the Beginning of *September*, and then plant them in a light Soil three Inches deep; they may be raised from Seeds, by sowing them as soon as they are ripe in Boxes or Pots of fine Earth. There are great Varieties that have been lately produced by this means.

March. Numb. XIX. The *Large-leaf'd Norway Maple*. This makes a pleasant Tree, as those mention'd Numb. XII. and Numb. XV. of this Month; but the Flowers of this are green, with yellow Tendrils. The Culture of this is the same as Numb. XII. only this Sort is more hardy.

Numb. XX. *Double Pulchra Hyacinth*. This is a famed Hyacinth brought from *Holland*. Its Stem is strong and well set, with double white Flowers with a little Tinge of Red in the Middle; the Red is a pale *Lake*. It is manag'd in the Garden like the *White Starry Hyacinth*, of this Month.

Numb. XXI. The *Queen of France' Narcissus*. This sort of *Narcissus* comes to us from *Flanders*. It blossoms on a Stalk about a Foot high, bringing several Flowers on the Top, which have Leaves of a Straw Colour, and an Orange Cup in the Middle. 'Tis propagated like the *Bosleman*, Numb. III. of this Month.

Numb. XXII. The *Palto Auriflama Tulip*. This early Tulip makes a very gay Appearance, being striped with a Carmine Colour upon a Limon Ground. We had it from *Holland*. It blossoms about ten Inches high, and should be treated in the Garden, as is directed for the *Claramon Tulip*, Numb. XVII.

Numb. XXIII. The *Blue Oriental Hyacinth*. This, however it is called, came to us from *Flanders*. It blows about ten Inches high, and the Flowers full set on the Stalks; their Colour is a deep Blue. Its Management in the Garden is the same with the *White Starry Hyacinth*.

Numb. XXIV. The *Single Bloody Wall-Flower*. This Plant makes a pretty Bush about a Foot and half high, bringing

bringing Spikes of Blossoms on the top of the Plant. *March.*
The Flowers are of a yellow Colour, and the Backs of the Flower-Leaves and Buds are tinged with a Carmine Colour. It is raised from Seeds sown in *March*, in an open loose Soil. When the Plants are two or three Inches high, transplant them at eight Inches apart, watering them well. The Time of removing them when they are full grown is in *February* or *March*; and you may also propagate this Plant by Cuttings set in fine Earth this Month.

Numb. XXV. *Admiral of the Blue Anemone.* This Sort was rais'd in *England*, and gives a fine Contrast of Colour among the other *Anemones*. The Thrums are of a deep Blue, and the Leaves striped with Blue, the Edges White. 'Tis propagated like the *Anemone* call'd, the *High Admiral*, Numb. IV. of this Month.

Numb. XXVI. The *Belle Baptiste Anemone* blows like the rest, very double; the whole Flower is of a bluish Purple Colour, and must be treated as Numb. IV. of this Month.

Numb. XXVII. *Monument Anemone* brings its Flowers of a fine Red in the Middle, and its Out-Leaves shaded thin with a Carmine Colour. This is to be propagated like *Anemone*, Numb. IV.

Numb. XXVIII. The *Red flowering Larch-tree*, or *Larix*. This makes a very pleasant Tree, growing naturally in a Pyramidal Form, when it has got to be about Seven Years old from Seed. 'Tis a scarce Plant with us, and is only raised from Seed which we take out of its Cones, and sow in *March*, in light
E 2 Earth,

March. Earth, or *April* is not too late. 'Tis a little tender, and should be set in a favourable Situation. The Flowers are greenish at the bottom Part, but of a fine Carmine Colour on their Tops.

The best Time to transplant this Tree is in *February*, or in this Month.

Numb. XXIX. The *Blue Passe Flower*. This brings its Flowers like those of the *Wild Anemone*, of a bluish Purple Colour. It is a Plant not above four Inches high, and must be cultivated like the *Anemone*.

Numb. XXX. *Rose Jonker Anemone*. This is a fine double Flower raised in *Holland*; the Blossoms tend to a Rose Colour shaded with Carmine, with some Touches of Scarlet in it. We must propagate this as the *High-Admiral*, Numb. IV. of this Month.

Numb. XXXI. The *White flowering Larch-Tree*. This makes a Tree like the other, Numb. XXVIII. of this Month, and differs only in the Colour of the Flowers, which in this are green at the Bottom, and towards the Tops are of a little paler Colour. 'Tis to be ordered in the Garden like Numb. XXVIII. The finest *Larch-Trees* I have seen in *England* are at Mr. *Sayles's*, at *East-sheen* near *Mortlock, Surry*.

Numb. XXXII. The *Purple striped Anemone*. This was rais'd from Seed in *England*; and with regard to its Colour, I have only to say, that the Edges of the Leaves are White, and the rest deeply mark'd with Purple; and the Thrums in the middle mark'd after the same manner. 'Tis ordered in the Gardens as Numb. IV. of this Month.

Numb. XXXIII. *Velvet Iris*. The Leaves of this are like the *Flag Iris*; but this is of a Dwarf Kind, and the

the Roots are tuberous. The Flowers are of a pale Green *March.* on the Outside, and the Leaves are of a bluish Purple on the Inside, mark'd with a yellow Streak from the Center of the Flower. We part the Roots in *February*, or in this Month, and plant them in a light Soil, if it is a little moist 'tis not the worse: Or you may transplant them in *August* or *September*, they will do well; but I choose the *Spring*, if they are to be sent a great way into the Country.

Numb. XXXIV. The *Jerusalem Cowslip*. This is a low Plant, which never rises higher than six Inches at most. The Leaves are somewhat like those of the *Polyanthos*, but hairy, and spotted with White; and the Flowers are almost shaped like the Flowers of the *Polyanthos*, but smaller; there are many at the Top of the Flower-Stems, which first appear of a faint Crimson Colour, and then change to a Blue, like that of blue Bice. It is a Plant which has been a long time in *England*, but is now very scarce. It is propagated by dividing the Roots in *February*, or this Month, or in *September*. It grows very well in shady Places, and makes constantly a pretty Appearance: Formerly the Leaves were used as a Pot-Herb, but is now laid aside on that Account. The Soil for it should be light. Remember to water it well after Planting.





Productions of the Month of APRIL.

April. Numb. I. **T**HE *Keyfers Jewel Hyacinth* blossoms about ten Inches high, with a good Number of Flowers on a Stalk: The Flowers are large, and very double; they are white, with a Tinge of Carmine or Crimson on the middle Leaves, somewhat like the *Hyacinth* we call the *King of Great Britain*. This, like the other *Hyacinths*, has a bulbous Root, but is little subject to make Offsets. It delights in a light Soil, void of Wet. We may take up the Roots when the Leaves are quite decay'd; and when they are wash'd and well dry'd, keep them in Boxes till *September*, and then plant them three Inches deep, at six Inches Distance.

Numb. II. The *Diamond Hyacinth* blossoms as the former, only the Flowers are of a fine blue Colour; these are very double, and it's in good Esteem. This, as well as the former, was raised in *Holland*. The Culture of this is the same with the *Keyfers Jewel Hyacinth*, of this Month.

Numb. III. The *Double-blossom'd Peach*. This makes one of the prettiest Trees I have seen. The Flowers are full of Leaves as any double Flower we meet with in the Garden; and, as it blows early, should be placed in Wildernesses among the other flowering Trees or Shrubs; and it has one Excellency worth our Notice, which is, that the young Shoots are constant Producers of Flowers; and

APRIL



1 Keyers Jewel Hyacinth	9 British King Anemone	17 Merveille du monde Auricula	Almond
2 Diamond D ^o	10 Celestia Anemone	18 Lady Margaret Anemone	25 Duke of S ^t . Albans Auricula
3 Double blossom'd Peach	11 Amaranthus trachee	19 Juliana d ^o	26 Turkey ranunculus
4 Single Orange Narcissus	12 Single Junquil	20 Double Junquil	sweet scented }
5 Double Endroit Tulip	13 Loves Master Auricula	21 Duke of Beauford Auricula	27 Double Cuckow Flower
6 Glory of y ^e East Auricula	14 Double painted Lady Auricula	22 Leceep N ^y Tulip	28 Grand Preference Auricula
7 Double Wall Flower	15 Palurus Chriso thorn	23 Beau Regard Tulip	29 Sea Pink
8 Blush red lilly of y ^e Vally	16 White lilly of y ^e Vally	24 Dwarf Single Flowering	30 Double flowering Almond



nothing can disappoint us of a fine Appearance of Bloom, but pruning it too close. It agrees with any Soil that is not too light; and is propagated by budding or inoculating of it, about the End of *June* or Beginning of *July*, when the Bark will rise freely. April.

The Stocks for budding it upon, are either the Peach, the Almond, or the Plumb; but it is more commonly budded upon the Plumb than any other.

Numb. IV. The *Single Orange Narcissus*. The Flowers of this blow about ten Inches high; they are of a yellow Colour, with Orange-colour'd Cups; the Root is bulbous, and must be propagated like the *Narcissus Bosleman*, Numb. III. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. V. *Double Endroit Tulip*. This is a beautiful double Tulip, consisting of many Leaves of a yellow Colour, and finely strip'd with Crimson. It is the more valuable, for its blowing so early. Its Culture is the same as that of the *Claramon Tulip*, Numb. XVII. in the Month of *March*. This comes from *Holland*.

Numb. VI. *Glory of the East Auricula* is a Flower that brings large Trusses; it has a good Eye, and is as well powder'd as any other of the painted Ladies. It is strip'd with a Carmine Colour, and free in making Offsets for Increase. Its Management is the same as that of the *Royal Widow Auricula*, Numb. I. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. VII. *Double Wall-Flower* makes an agreeable Shrub, growing about a Foot and Half high; and brings its Flowers in Spikes, very double, of a yellow Colour, and very sweet-scented. We had formerly the *Double Wall-Flower* streak'd with a Carmine Red, on the Outside of

April. of the Flower-Leaves, and therefore was call'd the *Double Blood Wall-Flower*; but I believe that is now quite lost: But the way of increasing our *Wall-Flower*, as well as the rest of the *Doubles* (for they bear no Seed) is to raise them in this, or the two foregoing Months, by planting Slips or Cuttings, in fine Earth, about four Inches in the Ground, at six Inches Distance, and watering them well after planting; and continuing for a Month to do the like every Day, they will make good Plants. They love a warm dry Soil, as plainly appears from the Flourishing of the single ones that grow in the Joints or Crevices of old Walls; but this Plant is so free of Growth that it will thrive any where.

Numb. VIII. *Blush-red Lilly of the Valley*. This is a Plant which one should not be without, because of its good Qualities, besides the fine Flavour of the Flowers. It blossoms indeed not above four or five Inches high, but is a Curiosity, and in a Morning perfumes the Air. The Flowers of this Kind are of a deep Flesh Colour. It delights in light Land, and Shade, where it will increase plentifully. The way of increasing it, is to part the Roots either in *February*, or *March*; or if we neglect those Seasons, then plant the Roots or divide them in *September*, or *October*; but let your Ground be made fine.

Numb. IX. *British King Anemone*. This Flower is very double and beautiful; the Thrums in the middle are of a yellowish Colour, tipped with Red; and the Flower-Leaves striped with Scarlet. The Manner of its Culture is the same as that of the *High-Admiral Anemone*, Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*; which see.

Numb. X.

Numb. X. *Cœlestis Anemone*. This brings a very double Flower, which has its Thrums blue, with a little Tip of White on the Top; the outside Leaves of the Flower are strongly streak'd with Blue, on a white Bottom, so as the Edges of them are white. See the Management of this in Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XI. *Amaranthus Trachée Anemone*. Tho' this is a single Flower, none of the double sort exceed it in Beauty; the Thrums or Seeds in the middle of the Flower are black, giving a bluish Cast in the light Part; and the Flower-Leaves are white, striped with a Carmine Colour, shaded with *Lake*, and here and there a Stripe of Green. We may save Seeds from this Flower, and raise good Varieties from them. See the Culture and Management, Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XII. *Single Jonquil*. This Flower blossoms before the *Double* of the Sort. It is properly a *Narcissus*; but from its Leaves being shaped like those of the *Juncus* or *Rush*, takes its Name; sometimes it brings four or five Flowers on the top of the Stalk, the Cup as well as the Flower-Leaves being all yellow. It is very sweet-scented; and its Culture is the same as the *Narcissus Bosleman*, Numb. III. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XIII. *Love's Master-Auricula*. This is a very double Flower, and brings a good Truss. The Flowers are yellow, strip'd, or rather shaded with a dark Buff-colour, such as *Dutch Pink*. It will bear the Weather, for it has no Dust upon it to be wash'd off by the Rain. Its Culture is the same of the *Royal Widow*, Numb. I. in the Month of *March*.

The FLOWER-GARDEN display'd.

Numb. XIV. *Double-painted Lady Auricula.* This *Auricula*, like the other painted Ladies, is well cover'd with Dust, which makes the Ground of the Flower appear white; this is strip'd with Yellow, and with a little Carmine Colour. The Culture is the same as the *Royal Widow Auricula*, Numb. I. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XV. The *Paliurus*, or *Christ's-Thorn*, makes a pretty Tree; I have seen it stand single in a Garden, and sometimes against a Wall. It is call'd by this Name, because, as the Plant is set full of Thorns, some suppose our Saviour's Crown of Thorns was made of it. It brings Clusters of Blossoms, which in the Plate shew themselves in round Knots of a green Colour, but when they open themselves, the Blossoms are of a pale yellow Colour. This is chiefly raised from Seeds, but we now propagate them by laying down the young Shoots in *November*, about four Inches in the Ground.

Numb. XVI. *White Lilly of the Valley.* This Plant is a Dwarf Herb, like the *Blush-red Lilly of the Valley*; and in a Word, there is no Difference between one and the other, but the Colour of the Flowers. For the Culture of this, I refer to Numb. VIII. of this Month.

Numb. XVII. *Marveille du Monde Auricula.* This Plant we receiv'd from *Holland*, where it was raised. It is a plain Flower, but is of so fine a Colour, that it looks like blue Velvet; the Eye is white, which is contrary to most of the *Auriculas* we receive from *Holland*, which are generally yellow-ey'd, without any Dust upon them. The Culture of this is the same as the *Royal Widow Auricula*, Numb. I. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XVIII.

Numb. XVIII. *Lady Margareta Anemone* is a very double Flower; its Thrums are of a greenish Yellow, strip'd with Scarlet; and the Flower-Leaves strip'd with Carmine upon a white Ground. Cultivate it as the *High Admiral Anemone*, Numb. IV. in the Month of March. April.

Numb. XIX. *Juliana Anemone*. This is a fine Flower. Its Blossoms are strip'd with Purple and Carmine; there is no other Excellency in it; and must be cultivated like the *Admiral*, Numb. IV. in March.

Numb. XX. *Double Funquil*. This Flower is the same in every respect as Numb. XII. (in this Month) except that the Flowers of this are full of Leaves; they are of a yellow Colour, and bring three or four sometimes upon a Stalk; they are very sweet-scented, like *Jessamin*; and are cultivated like the single sort, Numb. XII. of this Month.

Numb. XXI. *Duke of Beaufort Auricula*. This is one of the strangest Flowers of the Sort, because 'tis striped with Blue upon White, which none others are. The *Auricula* which was raised by Mr. Holt, call'd the *Royal Widow*, he told me came from the Seed of this.

This Plant should be had in good Numbers, for sometimes the Flowers come all white, when some among them will blossom with Trusses of good strip'd Flowers; so 'tis best to have a Collection of them in a Bed, and as you see them blow well, take them out of the Ground, with the Earth about them, and planting them in Pots, place them in your Collection. As for the Culture of it, see Numb. I. in the Month of March.

April.

Numb. XXII. *Le Creep Tulip*, Number I. This is one of the finest breeding Tulips that we have in *England*. I received it first from *France*, where it was raised from Seed. The Blossom of the plain-breeding Tulip is of a blue Purple Colour, with the Edges of the Leaves inclining to Yellow; but when these break into Variegations, and become strip'd, we have in their Stripes, *Yellow*, *Purple*, *Faint Mort Colour*, and *Red*, and are very beautiful. The Culture of them is the same as the *Clarimon Tulip*, Numb. XVII. in the Month of *March*, only this may stay longer before the Root is put into the Ground; for as the Flower comes later, the Bulbs do not shoot their Fibres so soon as the *Claramon Tulip*.

Numb. XXIII. *Beau regard Tulip*. The Flower of this Number is beautifully strip'd with Purple, upon a white Ground; but it is at first a plain-breeding Tulip, of a dull purple Colour. This came first from *Holland*; and as it is subject to break into fine Stripes, is much admired. It is propagated like the other Tulip, call'd the *Claramon*, Numb. XVII. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XXIV. *Dwarf single flowering Almond*. This is a beautiful flowering Shrub; the Blossoms of a Peach Bloom Colour, and the Leaves of a shining Green. The Plant is seldom so high as three Foot, but makes an handsome Bush. It makes Offsets from the Root, by which it may be propagated.

Numb. XXV. *Duke of St. Albans' Auricula*. This is a good trussing Flower, and opens its Blossoms well. It has a good Eye, and is well powder'd, and strip'd with a Carmine Colour, upon a Buff-colour'd Ground. It must be managed in the Garden like the *Royal Widow Auricula*, Numb. I. in the Month of *March*. Numb.

Numb. XXVI. *Turky Ranunculus sweet-scented.* This April. may be, more properly, call'd the *Persian Ranunculus*, for it is of that Kind. This sort is raised from Seeds of the single Flowers, or Semi-Doubles, for the very double Flowers never bring Seed. We sow the Seed as soon as 'tis ripe, in fine Mold, and the Plants will soon come to blossom. This sort, as well as all other *Ranunculus's*, are increas'd by parting their Roots, when we take them out of the Ground, which should be as soon as the Flower-Stalks and Leaves are withered; wash the Roots clean at that time, and dry them, and in *September* plant them again, about three Inches deep, in very light Earth, in a warm exposed Place, for they are subject to rot. Shelter them with Mats in a frosty Season, and when they come to blossom they will reward you for your Care.

Numb. XXVII. *Double Cuckow-Flower.* This Plant brings its Blossoms in Spikes; and they are of a Peach Bloom-colour. The Time of increasing this is in *February* and *March*.

Numb. XXVIII. The *Grand Presence Auricula* is one of the *Dutch* Flowers. It blows with a great Truss of Flowers; and the Blossoms are very large, of a dark red Colour, and a large yellow Eye. 'Tis manag'd in the Garden like the *Auricula* call'd the *Royal Widow*, Numb. I. in the Month of *March*; but as it has no Dust upon it, a Shower or two will not make it lose its Beauty. It is very subject to increase by Offsets; and makes a fine Appearance in a Collection.

XXIX. *Sea Pink* is a Dwarf-Plant, which brings its white Flowers on Stems about nine or ten Inches high. It makes a pretty Edging for Borders, and is easily propagated

April. gated by parting the Roots in *February* or *March*, or in the *Autumn* Months. It will prosper in any Soil where there is a favourable Exposure, but especially if the Ground be a little moist.

Numb. XXX. *Double flowering Almond.* This makes a good Tree; and as the young Shoots always bring Flowers, you may expect it to produce a beautiful Appearance every Year. It is in every respect like the *Single Almond*, except the Duplicature of its Flowers, which are of a Peach Bloom-colour. This is increas'd by Budding, and cultivated in the same maner as the *White flowering Almond*, Numb. X. in the Month of *March*.



MAY



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|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Cinnamon Rose | 9 Bellflower Anemone | 18 Arbor Judæ | 26 Yellow globe flower |
| 2 Narrow-Leav'd Strip'd flower de luce | 10 Venetian Letch | 19 Embroider'd Crane bill | 27 Red Austrian rose |
| 3 Colombine Strip'd | 11 Blew Hyacinth of Peru | 20 Dwarf Dutch Tulip | 28 Cytisus secundus Clusii |
| 4 Bishop of Canterburys Tulip | 12 China pink | 21 Indian Queen Ranunculus | 29 Lotus with Yellow flowers |
| 5 Double Catch fly | 13 Savoy Spider wort | 22 Yellow Austrian rose | 30 Virginian Columbine |
| 6 Late white Hyacinth | 14 Double Orange Lilly | 23 Double white Mountain Ranunculus | 31 White Asphodil |
| 7 Blew Bell Hyacinth | 15 White Hyacinth of Peru | 24 Dutch yellow Ranunculus | 32 Yellow Asphodil |
| 8 Mountain bulbed Gonyfoot | 16 Pheasant's Eye | 25 Indian King Ranunculus | 33 Princess's Pink |
| | 17 Purple Mallow | | |



Productions of the Month of M A Y.

Numb. I. **T**HE *Cinnamon Rose*. This is a Plant that May.
has been a long time in *England*; we find it in many of the old Country-Gardens. If it is planted against a Wall, it will shoot three or four Foot in a Year, and brings but a few Spines upon it. The Flowers are double, but are small, and have but little Odour. They delight in a light moist Ground.

The Manner of propagating this Plant is by taking the Suckers from it in *February* or *March*, or in *Autumn*, and planting them immediately, watering them well after planting, so as to make the Earth like Mud about the Roots, and by that means to settle the Ground well about them; for the Roots have few Fibers, and are soon dry'd by the Air.

Numb. II. *Narrow-leav'd Flower de Luce*, or *Fleur de Lis*, is very beautiful in its Blossoms, which are of a bright blue Colour, only in the Leaves that turn down there are Streaks of Yellow in the middle. This is propagated by dividing the Roots in the *Spring*, or at *Autumn*; they flower best in a light Soil, expos'd to the Sun; but in such a Situation many Plants will die; and in a more shady Place I have observ'd the Plants to prosper, but do not bring so many Flowers.

Numb. III. The *Columbine strip'd*. There are several Sorts of this Flower, some Double, and others Single, but all

May. all of them bring Seeds; but as for this Sort, it is double, and strip'd with a blue Purple upon a white Ground. We sow the Seeds of it in *March* or *April*; and it makes a good Appearance in a Garden. It seems to love Shade, and a light Ground.

Numb. IV. *The Bishop of Canterbury Tulip.* The Flower here mentioned comes from a Breeder rais'd in *Holland*, of a Purple Colour, and plain; but this is broke into fine Stripes, and is pretty constant in its Blowing. The Flower which is here describ'd is streak'd with a blue Purple Colour on the Edges of the Leaves, touching now and then upon a faint Yellow, upon a white Ground. Its Culture is like that of the *Claramon Tulip*, except that this, as it is a later blown, may be put into the Earth a Month later. See Numb. XVII. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. V. *Double Catch-Fly.* This is also call'd the *Double Spanish Catch-Fly*. It brings a full Flower, in Spikes of a fine Carmine Colour, upon Stalks of eighteen or twenty Inches high. They are so much admired, that they are generally kept in Pots, tho' they want no Shelter in the Winter. They are increas'd no other way but by parting their Roots in *February* or *March*, or in *Autumn*. They love a warm Exposure in the Winter, and Shade when they are in Blossom; and the Earth should be light for them. The Caps of the Buds of this Flower are yellow.

Numb. VI. *Late White Hyacinth.* At this time of the Year the Bloom of *Dutch Hyacinths* is over, and what we now see of the Sort, pleases a curious Eye. The Name explains the Colour; and as the Root is bulbous, there remains

mains no more to say of it, but that it may be taken out of the Ground as soon as the Leaves and Flower-Stalks are withered, and planted again in *September*, in a light Soil.

May.

Numb. VII. *Blue-bell Hyacinth*. This Flower makes as beautiful an Appearance in my Opinion, as any of the *Dutch* Kinds. The Flowers are of a bright blue Colour, and blow in Spikes of a Foot high. It increases plentifully by its Bulbs, which should be taken out of the Ground when the Leaves and Flower-Stalks are decay'd; and any time between that, and the End of *September*, they may be replanted, about three Inches deep. They love a free Soil; and if they stand two or three Years in a Place, you will have plenty of them.

Numb. VIII. *Mountain-bulb'd Crowfoot*. This Plant does not grow above a Foot high; its Flowers are of a yellow Colour, and very double. 'Tis propagated by dividing the Roots in the *Spring*, and in the *Autumn* Months. This prospers well in a light Soil.

Numb. IX. *Belle Silvia Anemone*. Tho' this is a single *Anemone*, the Beauty of its Colours makes it as valuable as most of the double Sorts. The Thrum in the middle of the Flower is black, the Ground-colour of the Leaves white, beautifully strip'd with a Carmine Colour, shaded with *Lake*. This is to be propagated like the *High Admiral Anemone*, Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. X. *The Venetian Vetch*. This makes a pretty Dwarf-Plant, bringing Spikes of Scarlet Flowers, which ripen their Seeds very well. You may propagate this Plant
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May. by sowing the Seeds in *March*, in a light Soil, and warm Exposure.

Numb. XI. *Blue Hyacinth of Peru*. This is the largest of all the *Hyacinths*, and brings its Flowers in very large Trusses, more than an hundred upon a Stalk. The Blossoms are of a bright blue Colour, fading a little as they are fully blown, towards Purple. The Root is bulbous, and large, and prospers best in a free open Soil, and warm Situation. It is increas'd by Offsets, but they come but seldom. The time for this Work is about *August* and *September*; but we may also increase it by sowing the Seeds in Pots of fine Earth, as soon as they are ripe, or they will do well tho' we do not sow them till *February*. We may transplant them the Second Year in a Border of fine Earth, or under a South Wall, at eight or ten Inches Distance, and they will soon afford a fine Shew of Flowers.

Numb. XII. *The China Pink*. This is as pretty a Plant as any in the Garden. The Seed of it was sent to us from *Persia*, but it is a Native of *China*. The Flower which is represented in the Print has a white Ground, with a Scarlet Eye in the middle, like the *Pheasant-ey'd Pink*; but there are various Kinds of them; some have Flesh-colour'd Flowers, with crimson Eyes; others pale purple Flowers, with black Eyes; some light Scarlet with purple Eyes; and some are double-flower'd, yielding as much Variety of Colours as the single ones. We raise them by sowing the Seeds in *March* or *April*, or even in *February*, in fine light Earth: For my part, I have always given them the Assistance of a Hot bed. When the Plants are about an Inch high, plant them out at three Inches Distance;

stance; and at the end of *May* plant them in the Borders where they are to stand, and they will make a fine Show the same Summer, and ripen their Seed very well: One may propagate them likewise by planting Slips or Cuttings of them in fine Earth, in *July*, watering them well.

Numb. XIII. *Savoy Spider-wort* brings a Spike of white Flowers, with the Tops of the Tendrils tipt with Yellow. This is propagated by dividing the Roots in *February* or *March*, or in *September* or *October*. They love an open free Soil.

Numb. XIV. The *Double Orange-Lilly*. This Plant only differs from the common *Orange-Lilly*, in having its Flowers full of Leaves, which makes it a Rarity. The Colour of the Flowers is like that which is made of Red-Lead and Yellow mixt, and shaded with Carmine. It will prosper well in any Soil; and is increas'd by parting the Offsets of the Roots, when the Flower-Stems are wither'd.

Numb. XV. The *White Hyacinth of Peru*. There is no other Difference between this Plant and the *Blue Hyacinth of Peru*, but the Colour of the Flowers, which are white in this, as the Name expresses. It is raised and propagated as the blue Sort, Numb. XI. of this Month.

Numb. XVI. The *Pheasant's Eye*. This is likewise call'd *Flos Adonis*. 'Tis an Annual, and brings the most beautiful Scarlet Flowers one can imagine. It is rais'd from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*, and may be transplanted when 'tis an Inch or two high. It loves a light Soil.

May.

Numb. XVII. The *Purple Mallow*. This flowers like the common *Mallow*, only the Flowers are all of a red-dish Purple Colour, except the Thrum in the middle, which is yellow. It is raised from Seeds sown either as soon as they are ripe, or in *March*. It is so hardy that 'twill prosper in any Soil.

Numb. XVIII. *Arbor Judæ*. This makes a pretty Tree, either as a Standard, or to be planted against a Wall. At this time 'tis cover'd with Blossoms of a Peech Bloom-colour, shaded with Carmine, of the Shape of Pea-Blossoms, which gives the Plant a fine Appearance, especially as they are accompany'd with tender sprouting Leaves of a beautiful Green. The Seeds ripen very well, and should be sown in *March*, in fine Earth. I always give them a Hot-bed, which gains a Year in their Growth.

Numb. XIX. *Embroider'd Crain's-Bill*, or *Geranium*. This is a Dwarf-Plant; and its Flowers are remarkably beautiful for the fine Variegations in them of Crimson, upon a white Ground. We may propagate this by dividing it at any time between the Month of *February* and *September*. It loves an open Soil.

It is chiefly cultivated in Pots, and is kept in a common Green-House in the Winter, that is, from the End of *September*, to the Beginning of this Month; but I judge that 'tis hardy enough to stand abroad all the Year.

Numb. XX. The *Dwarf Dutch Tulip*. This is truly the *Dwarf Persian Tulip*, tho' we had it from *Holland*. Its Flower is but small, and does not blow above five or six Inches high. It is of a yellow Colour, strip'd on
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the tops of the Leaves with Crimson. The Roots are small, and may be taken out of the Ground as soon as the Flower-Stems are decay'd, but must be replanted the *September* following, in an open free Soil, two or three Inches deep, in a warm Exposure. The Seed ripens very well with us.

May.

Numb. XXI. *Indian Queen Ranunculus*. This *Ranunculus* is of the *Persian* Sort, but was raised from Seed in *England*. It brings a great many Flowers on a Root, and blows about a Foot high, with double Flowers; the Leaves are white, streak'd on the Tops with a Carmine Colour. The Root of this is like those of other *Ranunculus*, and brings great Increase. They delight in a light dry Soil, and should be planted about three Inches deep, and five Inches apart, in *September*, in a warm Situation, and the Roots may be taken out of the Ground as soon as the Blossom, Stalks, and Leaves are decay'd; then wash them well and tenderly, and when they are dry lay them in a dry Place.

Numb. XXII. *Yellow Austrian Rose*. This is in great measure like the other Rose-Trees, making a little Bush; but more particularly like the *Cinnamon-Rose*, of a smooth kind. Its Blossoms are single, and all of a yellow Colour. It must be cultivated as the *Cinnamon-Rose*, Numb. I. in this Month.

Numb. XXIII. *Double white Mountain Ranunculus*. This Plant is a Dwarf, not rising above a Foot high when it is in Flower. It brings its Blossoms in Branches, which are very double, and all white. It lasts in Flower two Months, and is increas'd by parting the Roots in *February* and *March*, or in *September* or *October*. It loves a light open Soil.

Numb. XXIV.

May. Numb. XXIV. *Dutch yellow Ranunculus*. This Flower is very double, of a fine yellow Colour, tinged on the Edges with a strong Crimson Colour. It is cultivated in the same manner as the *Indian Queen Ranunculus*, Numb. XXI. of this Month.

Numb. XXV. *Indian King Ranunculus*. This Flower is more double than the *Indian Queen Ranunculus*, but has the same Colours in it, only is thicker strip'd with Crimson. It is cultivated in the same manner as the *Indian Queen*, Numb. XXI. of this Month, which see.

Numb. XXVI. *Yellow Globe Flower*. This is likewise call'd the *Double Yellow Globe*, and *Ranunculus Globosus*. It brings its Blossoms about a Foot and half high, several upon a Stalk, of a bright yellow Colour, and continues blowing a long time. It is increas'd by dividing the Roots in *February* and *March*, or in *September* or *October*. It prospers in an open Soil, and will bear either the Shade or the Sun.

Numb. XXVII. *Red Austrian Rose*. This makes a Plant like the *Yellow Austrian Rose*, but its Blossoms are vastly more beautiful, for the Flower-Leaves are of a bright Scarlet within-side, tho' yellow without. The Thrum in the middle, is yellow. This Plant must be cultivated like the *Cinnamon Rose*, Numb. I. of this Month.

Numb. XXVIII. *Cytisus Secundus Clusii*. This is a good Shrub, and makes a pretty Ornament among the other flowering Shrubs. It bears Spikes of yellow Flowers, of the Shape of Pea-blossoms; this will ripen good Seed, which should be sown in *March*, in fine Earth; or you may

may propagate this by laying the young Shoots in the Ground, in *September* or in *March*. May.

Numb. XXIX. *Lotus, with yellow Flowers*. This Plant makes a good Appearance, bringing its yellow Blossoms on the Top, but does not grow very high. The Seeds of it ripen very well, and may be sown in *March* or *April*, in an open free Land, by which means it may be propagated.

Numb. XXX. *Virginia Columbine*. This is a Plant, which, tho' it is a Dwarf for a great Part of the Year, will blossom about three Foot high, with branch'd Stalks, containing a great Number of Flowers, which are feather'd, and of a whitish yellow Colour. It loves shade, and may be raised by sowing the Seeds in *March* or *April*, in a light Soil; or you may take off some of the Sets from the Roots at the same time of the Year.

Numb. XXXI. *White Asphodil*. This Plant brings a Spike of white Flowers, thinly set upon the Flower-Stem, and several upon a Plant, so that it makes a good Figure. It is propagated by parting the Roots in *February* or *March*, or else in *September* or *October*, and is subject enough to make Offsets. It loves a tender Soil, but will blow in the Shade.

Numb. XXXII. The *Yellow Asphodil* is in every respect like the *White Asphodil*, Numb. XXXI. of this Month, except in the Colour of its Flowers, and is to be managed like it; but observe, that while the open Flowers are all yellow, the Buds that are to open, are green.

Numb. XXXIII. *Princesses Pink* is also call'd the Dwarf double Dutch Pink. It brings abundance of very double Flowers, of a clear white Colour, with the middle Leaves strip'd

May. strip'd with Crimson, like the *Double Pheasant-ey'd Pink*. It is propagated like the *China Pink*, Numb. XII. of this Month, with respect to Slips and Cuttings; or may be increas'd by Layers, in *June* or *July*, cut as we do the *Carnation*, or *July-Flower*, which see in the Month of *July*. This Plant loves a light Soil that is fresh, and a warm Exposure.





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|--|--|---|--|
| <p>1 Perennial dwarf King flower
 2 Mammoth & Russian Blend
 3 Iris Mayor
 4 Blend Nigella
 5 or Fennel flower
 6 Moon Trefoil
 7 Upright sweet William
 8 Saxifrage
 9 Cinque foile</p> | <p>8 Pansies, or Hearts-ease
 9 Maiden Blush rose
 10 Yellow Jasmine
 11 Blend Corn flower
 12 Blush Belgick Rose
 13 The Francford Rose
 14 Double Martagon
 15 Orchis or Bee flower
 16 Scarlet Coluta</p> | <p>17 Frazinella
 18 Moss Provence Rose
 19 Double virginian Silk grass
 20 White Rose
 21 Dutch hundred leaved rose
 22 White Patchelons Button
 23 Rosa Mundi
 24 Mountain Lychnis
 25 Dwarf Iris Strip d</p> | <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Jas Smith Sc.</p> <p>26 White Jasmine
 27 Scarlet Geranium
 28 Yellow Martagon
 29 Red Martagon
 30 Leucrum or German
 31 Mountain dwarf Pink
 32 Yellow Corn Marygold
 33 Purple Sweet Pea
 34 Greek Valerian</p> |
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Productions of the Month of JUNE.

Numb. I. **P**Erennial Dwarf Sun-Flower. This Plant June.
came to us from *Carolina*, and is a lasting
Plant in the Garden. It brings a good Number of
Flowers, radiated like other Sun-Flowers, in a Star-like
manner; the Flower-Leaves are of a bright Yellow, and
the middle Thrum of the Flower black. This Plant is
increas'd by parting the Roots in *February* and *March*, or
in *September* or *October*. It delights in an open free
Ground.

Numb. II. *Ultramarine Iris Major*. This is the *Great*
blue Flag Iris, or *Fleur de Lis*. The Flower is as large
as any of the Sort, and blows above two Foot high;
the Flower-Leaves are of a bright blue Colour, only
those Leaves which turn down, have broad Ribs of a
strong Yellow. It loves a moist open Soil, and is propa-
gated by parting the Roots in *February* or *March*.

Numb. III. *Blue Nigilla*. This is call'd the *Roman Ni-*
gilla, or *Fennel-Flower*. It brings its Flowers in the mid-
dle of Fennel-like Leaves; and the Blossoms are of a pale
blue Colour. We raise this from Seeds sown in *March*,
but the Plants are now hardly to be had, tho' formerly
they were found almost in every Garden.

Numb. IV. *Moon Trefoil*. This makes a good Va-
riety, having its Flowers in Clusters about every Joint;
they are of a yellow Colour; and the Plant may be

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raised

June. raised from Seeds sown in *March*, in an open free Soil.

Numb. V. *Upright Sweet-William*. This brings a double Flower of a strong Crimson Colour, and lasts a long time. It is rather like a *Pink* than a *Sweet-William*, and has a fragrant Smell like a *Pink*. It is increas'd by Slips or Cuttings from the Plant, even when 'tis in Flower, which must be set in Pots of fine Earth, and shaded till they strike Root; or you may lay down the young Shoots in the manner of *Carnation* Layers. They love a warm Exposure, and a light Soil.

Numb. VI. *Saxifrage*. This Flower is white, and grows about a Foot high. It brings its Blossoms on the top of the Stalks; the middle of the Flowers are yellow. It is increas'd by parting the Roots in *February* or *March*, and loves a light Soil; or one may raise it from the Seeds of the single sort sown in *March*.

Numb. VII. *Cinquefoile*. This Flower is yellow, and very easily propagated, by sowing the Seeds in *March*, in an open Soil.

Numb. VIII. The *Pansy* or *Heart's-ease*, is also call'd *Viola Tricolor*. There are several sorts of this Plant, and are all rais'd from Seeds, sown either in *March*, *April*, *May*, *June*, *July*, or *August*, for they are all quick Growers, and so hardy, that I hardly have known a Month pass without seeing one or other of them in Flower, even in the hardest Frost. The Colours are, as we are told, of three sorts in each Flower; in *This*, they are Yellow, Crimson, and Purple; in another, Blue, Scarlet, and Purple; but, tho' we mark them of three Colours, there is yet a White in every one of them, and

an Orange Colour in the middle of the Flower. They June.
love a light Soil.

Numb. IX. *Maidens-Blush Rose*. This makes such another Plant as the *Austrian Rose*. The Flowers are thin of Leaves, but double; and the Thrums appear in the middle of the Flower of a yellow Colour. It is what one may rather call a Semi-Double, than a compleat Double. Its Flower-Leaves are of a Flesh-colour; and its Culture is the same as that of the *Cinnamon Rose*, Numb. I. in the Month of *May*.

Numb. X. *Yellow Jessamin*. This is a Shrub, which has been a long time in *England*, but it bears pretty Flowers of a bright yellow Colour, which gives us a pleasant Appearance for a long time. It is propagated by Suckers from the Root, or by laying down the young Shoots in *September* or *October*, in a light Soil.

Numb. XI. *Blue Corn-Flower*, or *Blue Corn-Bottle*, as some call it. This Flower, tho' it is very plentiful in the Corn-fields, is of as fine a blue Colour as any in the Garden; the outward Leaves are of a bright blue Colour, and the middle Parts of the Flowers are of a deep Mazarine Blue; for my own part, I place it among the Garden Flowers, for there is not a Plant which brings a Flower of a finer Colour. 'Tis raised from Seeds sown in *March* in any sort of Ground, if the Earth is made fine.

Numb. XII. *Blush Belgick Rose*. This *Rose* is very double in its Blossoms; the Leaves are of a Flesh-colour, and equal to any *Rose* we have, for Beauty. It makes a fine flowering Shrub; and should be propagated like the *Cinnamon Rose*, Numb. I. in the Month of *May*.

June.

Numb. XIII. *The Frankfort Rose.* This makes much such a Shrub as the former, but its Flowers are more double, and of a stronger Red than the foregoing Sort. It is propagated by taking off the Suckers from the Roots of the old Plants in *February* or *March*. It must be well water'd at Planting, and loves a stiff loamy Soil.

Numb. XIV. *The Double Martagon.* This brings a beautiful Flower, with its Flower-Leaves for the most part turned up; they are of a Peach Bloom-colour, shaded with Crimson; the Roots are like those of the Lillies, composed of many Chives, and are propagated by parting the Offsets, which they make plentifully when the Flower-Stem is decay'd; but these are not like the bulbous Roots, which may remain a long time out of the Ground, for these should be replanted very soon.

Numb. XV. *Orchis Bee-Flower.* This Sort we find growing best in chalky Grounds; but may be taken up when they are in Flower, with the Earth about their Roots, and planted in our Gardens. This Sort blows about a Foot high, with about four or five Flowers resembling *Humble Bees*, and of their Colour, only the Part which represents the Wings are of a faint Red. There are many sorts of this Plant, some bringing Flowers like Flies, Butterflies, Lizards, Frogs, Men, &c.

Numb. XVI. *Scarlet Colutea.* This makes a pretty Shrub for a Pot, and will last some Years. It brings Spikes of Flowers of a bright Scarlet Colour, which end in Blades of Seeds that ripen well with us. I give this Plant the Shelter of the Green-House in the Winter, and raise it by sowing the Seeds in a Hot-bed, in *March*. It loves a light Soil.

Numb. XVII.

Numb. XVII. *Fraxinella*. This Plant brings its Flowers in a Spike, a Foot high; they are of a fine Carmine Colour, but not over deep. We propagate them by parting their Roots in *March*. They love a tender Soil, and a warm Situation.

Numb. XVIII. *Moss Province Rose*. This makes a Bush like the *Province Rose*, and bears Blossoms almost as double as that, only somewhat redder; and all the Stalks are cover'd with a green Down, like Moss, which gives it its Name. It is cultivated like the *Cinnamon Rose*, Numb. I. in the Month of *May*.

Numb. XIX. *Double Virginian Silk-Grass*. This is also call'd *Virginia Spiderwort*. It bears single Flowers on the top of Stalks, about a Foot high, which are of a fine blue Colour. They grow in any Soil that is well broken, and prosper well in shady Places. These are increas'd by dividing the Roots in *February* and *March*, and in *September* and *October*.

Numb. XX. *White Rose*. This makes a Shrub like the *Moss Province Rose* of this Month, Numb. XVIII. the Flowers are double, fill'd with white Leaves, and some light Yellow in the middle. It is propagated like the *Cinnamon Rose*, Numb. I. in the Month of *May*.

Numb. XXI. *Dutch Hundred-leav'd Rose*. This is what we call the *Provence Rose*. The Flowers are the most double of any we have in the Gardens; 'tis a free Flower, and brings its Blossoms by two or three in a Cluster. The Colour of the Flower is like the *Damask Rose*, such a fine Flesh-colour for the Light, and shaded with a Crimson. This is propagated like the *Cinnamon Rose*, Numb. I. in the Month of *May*, as you may see.

Numb. XXII.

June.

Numb. XXII. *White Batchelor's Button*. This Plant grows about sixteen or eighteen Inches high when 'tis in Flower, and then the Flowers are very double, and white in their Leaves. They love a dry Soil, and may be increas'd by dividing their Roots in *February* or *March*, or *September* or *October*. The single one of this Sort grows in the Fields; but this is a Rarity.

Numb. XXIII. *Rosa Mundi*. This makes a Bush like the former Rose, call'd the *Dutch Hundred-leav'd Rose*, Numb. XXI. Its Flowers are double, and striped with a deep Flesh-colour, upon a white Ground. The Culture of this is the same as the *Cinnamon Rose*, Numb. I. in the Month of *May*.

Numb. XXIV. *Mountain Lichnes*. This is a very small Plant, and brings a Pink-Flower with a Pheasant Eye, as they call it, that is, touch'd with a Carmine Colour upon a white Ground. It is propagated by planting the Slips of it in *March* or *April*, in fine Earth; or in *July*, *August*, or *September*. This will bring good Seed, which will raise this Plant, being sown in *March* or *April* in fine Earth, and must have a warm Exposure.

Numb. XXV. *Dwarf Iris strip'd*. This Plant seldom blows above six or seven Inches high, but brings a beautiful Flower. The upright Leaves are of a pale Yellow, and so are the others, only in those that turn down there is a Streak in every one of a beautiful red Colour, strip'd a little into the Yellow of the Leaves. It loves a free open Soil, and may be increas'd by dividing the Roots in *February* or *March*, or *September* or *October*.

Numb. XXVI.

Numb. XXVI. *White Jessamin.* This is as common a Plant as we have in *England*. It is in every Garden; but as it brings a sweet-scented Flower, is very agreeable. This may be either rais'd to a little Tree, or else planted against a Wall, where it may be trained up to a great Height. It remains flowering many Months; and is rais'd by laying the young Shoots into the Ground in *September*, or else taking Cuttings of three or four Joints about the End of *October*, or in *November* or *December*, and planting them six or perhaps four Inches deep in the Ground, so as to leave two Buds above Ground. You may guide your self by the Length of the Shoots. The Earth must be well temper'd and well water'd after Planting, and the next *Spring* they will have good Roots, and may be replanted the *September* following. They will grow in any Exposure.

Numb. XXVII. The *Scarlet Geranium.* This is a Green-House Plant. It makes a Shrub of about two Foot high. It has this Name from the Colour of its Flowers, which are as bright a Scarlet as is seen in any Flower. It is rais'd from Seeds, which it brings plentifully, and must be sown in *March* on a Hot-bed; or else you may propagate it by Cuttings, in any of the Summer Months; and you may have good Plants by *September*, which may then be potted, and set into the Green-House. The Time of taking them into the Garden or open Air, is about the middle of *May*, when the Weather is settled. It loves a light Soil.

Numb. XXVIII. *Yellow Martagon.* This Flower has a Root almost like that of the common *Lilly*, as all the rest

June. rest of the *Martagons* have, consisting of Chives, and every one of those Chives will grow, if they are planted singly, in Pots of fine Earth, in *June* or *July*. This flowers about two Foot high, and the Flowers turn up their Leaves, which are yellow, but the Chives in them are green. We may transplant them as soon as their Flower-Stalks are withered. They love an open free Soil.

Numb. XXIX. *Red Martagon*. The Plant of this sort blows much like the former, only the Flowers are of a Crimson Colour. It is to be treated in the Garden as I have directed for Numb. XXVIII. of this Month.

Numb. XXX. *Teucrum*, or *Germander-Tree*. This makes a pretty Shrub, and is well garnish'd with Blossoms of a bright blue Colour. It flowers a long time, and delights in a warm Exposure, with a light Soil. It grows freely from Cuttings planted either in *May*, *June*, or *July*. Some will set it in a Green-House, but a warm Wall will do as well; and I have seen it even stand in the open Ground, where the Sun could well come at it.

Numb. XXXI. *Mountain Dwarf Pink*. This is like the *China-Pink*, only smaller; 'tis white in its Flower, but about the middle has a Crimson Blush. It is propagated like the Flower call'd the *Mountain Lichnes*, Numb. XXIV. in this Month, by Slips, in *June* or *July*.

Numb. XXXII. *Yellow Corn Marigold*. This Plant brings its Flowers about a Foot and half high, very double, of a pale yellow Colour. We raise it from Seed in *March* or *April*; and it may be propagated likewise by Cuttings, either in *June* or *July*, but they must have
no

no Blossoms upon them. They love a free open Earth, the finer it is, the better. There is a white one of this Sort, to be cultivated after the same manner. June.

Numb. XXXIII. *Purple Sweet Pea*. This is what we call the *Sweet-scented Pea*. It is an Annual, and raised from Seed sown in *March* or *April*. It brings its Blossoms of two Colours, one a reddish Purple, and the middle of a fine Blue. It smells like an Orange-Flower; and loves a light Soil.

Numb. XXXIV. *Greek Valerian*. This Plant does not grow when 'tis in Flower above eight or ten Inches high; they are of two sorts, one brings a Flower of a pale Blue, and another a white Flower; the Latter is that which is here introduced; but either of them make a good Appearance. There is likewise one with strip'd Leaves. We increase it by dividing the Roots in *February* or *March*, or in *September* and *October*; and it loves a free open Soil.





Productions of the Month of JULY.

July. Numb. I. **D** OUBLE *Nasturtium*, or the *Nasturtium Indicum* with a double Flower. This Plant we lately receiv'd from *Holland*; but it was first raised in *Italy*, and many Contrivances were used before it could be brought to *Holland*; it first bore a great Price, and was esteem'd as a great Rarity, and by planting it of Cuttings it is now become pretty plentiful. It bears no Seed, and therefore this is the only way of preserving it. The Method is about *August* to cut off some of the young Shoots which seem least dispos'd to blossom, and plant them in Pots of fine Mold, watering them well till they strike Root, which will be in a few Days, and at the end of *September* set them in some Place where they may be cover'd a-nights, and keep them in such Shelter till *March* following; then transplant them singly into Pots, and set them in a Hot-bed till they begin to flower; and in the middle of *May* you may set them abroad.

Numb. II. *Double white Maudlin*. This Plant brings a Truss of double white Flowers, about the Size of those of the *Double Wall-Flower*. It loves a light Soil, and may be increas'd by parting the Roots in *March*.

Numb. III. *The Prince Picotée July-Flower*, or *Carnation*. The Flowers of this Sort are large, and full of regular Leaves, of a fine White, *picoted* or streak'd, and dotted.

JULY



- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Double Nasturtium | 9 White Lilly strip'd w th Purple | 17 Prince's picote July flower | 25 Double blue Throat wort |
| 2 Double white Maudlin | 10 Spanish Brown | 18 Geranium noctiv olens | 26 French Marigold |
| 3 Prince's picote July flower | 11 Carolina kidney bean tree | 19 White Valerian | 27 Double Scarlet Lychnis |
| 4 True Caper | 12 Double strip'd female Balsom | 20 Hop Horn beam | 28 Double blue Larkspur |
| 5 Virginian yellow Jasmine | 13 True Olive tree | 21 Indian or China pink | 29 Hungarian Citrus |
| 6 Painted Lady Carnation | 14 Red Oleander | 22 Double Pomgranate | 30 Double Stock |
| 7 Double blue Throat wort | 15 Painted Lady pink | 23 Double Mouse ear | 31 Bean Caper |
| 8 Scarlet Martagon | 16 White Lupin | 24 Virginian Scarlet honey suckle | 32 White Oleander |

July.

dotted on the Edges with a Carmine Colour. This, as well as other *Carnations*, love a Soil that is rich, fine, and not over-stiff. This Flower is propagated by Layers in *June*, or as soon as they are strong enough to lay down; and if you mind to water them well, they will be rooted by the End of *July* or *August*: at the End of *September* take the Layers off, and plant them in single Pots, to remain till they blow the next Year. In the Severity of the Winter give them a little Shelter, and you may expect them to blow strong. When the Spindles or Flower-Stalks begin to rise, cut off all but one or two of the strongest; and again, as these offer their Buds for flowering, break off all but the top or leading Bud as soon as they appear; when the Flowers are full blown, shade them, or set them in a Green-House, to keep them the longer in Blossom. The old Roots of this, and other *Carnations*, may be planted in Beds at a Foot Distance, to bring Nosegay-Flowers another Year.

Numb. IV. The *True Caper*. This Plant comes from *Italy*; and besides the Use that is made of its Blossom-Buds, which are Capers, the Flowers are very beautiful; the Leaves of them are White; and the Thrums in the middle are of a Carmine Colour, inclining to a *Lake*. This has been always cultivated in Stoves to little purpose; but about twelve Years ago, I received some Seeds from *Leghorn*, which I sow'd indifferently in the Crevices of old Walls, and they grew there so well, without any Shelter, that they blossom'd with me the second Year, making Shoots about a Yard long, with a Flower at every Joint.

July.

Numb. V. *Virginian yellow Jessamin*. This brings its Flowers somewhat larger than our common yellow *Jessamin*, and is cultivated just in the same manner. See Numb. X. in the Month of *June*.

Numb. VI. *Painted Lady Carnation*, or *July-Flower*. This brings its Blossoms large; the Flower-Leaves are white on the Back, but on the Upper Side are blotch'd with a Crimson Colour upon White, as the Painting represents. There are many sorts of *Painted Lady Carnations*, some blotch'd with Purple, others almost Blue. It requires the same Culture as the *Prince Picotee July-Flower*, Numb. III. of this Month.

Numb. VII. *Double-blue Throatworth*. This grows about a Foot and half high, bringing its Flowers of a Bell-like Figure, but double, and of a bright blue Colour. It loves a light Soil; and is increas'd by parting the Roots in *March* or Beginning of *April*, and in *September* or *October*.

Numb. VIII. *Scarlet Martagon*. This brings its Flowers of a very beautiful red Colour, such as one may paint with Minium, and shade with Carmine; so that no stronger Scarlet can be made; some call this the *Flaming Lilly*. It is cultivated like the *Yellow Martagon*, Numb. XXVIII. in the Month of *June*.

Numb. IX. *White Lilly, striped with Purple*. This Plant we had from *Holland* about ten Years ago; it flowers strong, as the common *White Lilly*, but has some Stripes on the Flower-Leaves of a bluish Purple, and in some Places they are striped with Crimson. The Culture is like the *Lilly*, Numb. XIV. in *June*.

Numb. X.

Numb. X. *Spanish Broom*. This is a beautiful and lasting flowering Shrub. It shoots about two Foot in a Year, with long Spikes of bright yellow Flowers, which are sweet-scented. It is raised from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*, in a free open Soil, and will resist any Weather.

Numb. XI. *Carolina Kidney-Bean*. This Plant makes a very good Shew, bringing long Spikes of purplish Blossoms. It is raised from Seeds sown on a Hot-bed in *March* or *April*, and loves a light Soil.

Numb. XII. *Double-strip'd Female Balsom*. This is call'd the *Eagle-Flower* in the *West-Indies*, and brings its Blossoms very double; the Ground of the Flower-Leaves is white, and they are strongly striped with Crimson, or sometimes Purple. They are raised from Seeds sown in Hot-beds, in *February* or *March*, and when they are two Inches high must be planted out at four Inches distance; and in *May* plant them in Pots of fine Earth, and set the Pots in a Glass-Case, watering them well: By this Method I have raised them five Foot high; but if they grow abroad, they will not be above two Foot.

Numb. XIII. *True Olive-Tree*. What is meant by this Name is no more than that it is an *Olive Tree*, in objection to that they call the *Oleaster*, or *Wild Olive*, which brings none of the *Olive* Fruit. The Sort represented in the Plate is that which is call'd the *Luca Olive*, which I have had bring ripe Fruit fit to make Oil of. The Fruit is black when 'tis ripe, but when it is green 'tis fit for pickling, and is the same as the small pickled Olives of the Shops. One may raise this Plant from the Stones of the ripe Fruit sown in *March*. The larger
Olive

July. *Olive* is call'd the *Spanish Olive*; but this is propagated by planting the Suckers from about the Roots, in *February* or *March*; or else by laying the young Shoots into a fine Earth, in *September* or *October*. It loves a warm Situation. The Flowers grow in Spikes, and are white.

Numb. XIV. *Red Oleander*. This Plant comes from *Turkey*. It makes a Shrub of four or five Foot high, and brings its Flowers in Bunches on the top of the Shoots. They are of a faint Crimson Colour, and make a fine Appearance. There are several sorts of this; some with white Flowers, both single, double, and sweet-scented. It is propagated by planting the Suckers which come about the Roots in *March*, *April*, or *May*, in Pots of fine Earth, and is set into the Green-House in Winter.

Numb. XV. *Painted Lady Pink*. This brings a Blossom like the *Painted Lady Carnation*, Numb. VI. of this Month, only much smaller. It is to be cultivated in every respect like that.

Numb. XVI. *White Lupine*. This is an Annual Flower, raised from Seeds sown in *April*, in the open Ground. It brings Spikes of white Flowers, which is all I can say of it; but the Yellow of this sort is beautiful and sweet-scented.

Numb. XVII. *Princess Picotee July-Flower*, or *Carnation*. This brings a Blossom much like the *Carnation* call'd the *Prince*, Numb. III. of this Month, but dash'd with a paler Crimson than the *Prince*. 'Tis to be manag'd in the Garden like the *Prince Picotee*.

Numb. XVIII.

July.

Numb. XVIII. *Geranium Noctu Olens*. This is a Green-House Plant, that is, it must be shelter'd there in the Winter. It is a Dwarf Plant at the best, but dies down in the Winter Months. It is tuberous-rooted, and is increas'd by dividing the Roots in *March*, *April*, or *May*, and setting them in Pots of fine Earth; the Flowers are in Trusses, on Stalks about a Foot high, and are of a yellowish Colour, with a Stripe of dark Red in the middle of every Leaf. This Plant may be abroad from the middle of *May* till the middle of *September*; the Flowers are very sweet scented in the Evenings, and all Night, as if they gather'd then the Dew of the Heavens; but they have little or no Smell in the Day-time.

Numb. XIX. *White Valerian*. This Plant blossoms about a Foot and half high, with Spikes of small white Flowers. It is propagated by dividing the Roots in *March* or *April*, or in the *Autumn* Months; or by sowing the Seeds in *March*, in fine Earth.

Numb. XX. *Hop-Hornbeam*. This makes a pretty Plant, which is durable, and brings its Flowers in the Shape of Hops of a whitish Colour. We raise this by sowing the Seeds in *March*, and likewise by laying the young Shoots into the Ground in *October* or *November*, in an open Soil.

Numb. XXI. *Indian or China Pink*. Tho' it flowers in this Month, yet it blossoms in *May*, where you may see its Description and Culture, at Numb. XII.

Numb. XXII. *Double Pomegranate* is a Plant that makes a beautiful Appearance when 'tis in flower, and will be full of Flowers every Summer, if it grows at liberty without Pruning or Clipping. I have seen an Arbour cover'd with

July.

with it; but more frequently it is tack'd to a South Wall. It will likewise make a pretty Tree, if it is kept in a warm Exposure. This loves a warm dry Soil, and is increas'd either by Layers in *September* or *October*, or by Offsets from the Roots at that time, or in *March*; the Flowers are very double, and of a beautiful Scarlet Colour.

Numb. XXIII. *Double Mouse-Ear* is called the *Golden Mouse-Ear*. It is a Dwarf Plant, but blossoms near a Foot high, with a Truss of Blossoms at the top of the Stalk. The Blossoms are of a bright Orange-Colour; and the Plant is propagated by the Offsets from the Roots, which may be transplanted in *March* or *April*, or in the *Autumn* Months, in a light Soil and warm Exposure.

Numb. XXIV. *Virginian Scarlet Honeysuckle*. This is a fine flowering Shrub, bringing its Flowers of a beautiful Scarlet Colour, in great Quantities. It may be propagated by its Seed sown in *March*, but rather by Layers in *March* or in *October*, or else by Cuttings in *November*. The Ground for it should be free and open; and it should have a warm Exposure, tho' 'tis not very tender.

Numb. XXV. *Double-white Throatwort*. There is no Difference between this and the *Double-blue* of the sort, but the Colour of the Flower; and it must be managed in the Garden like the *Double-blue*, Numb. VII. of this Month.

Numb. XXVI. *French Marigold*. This, tho' it is a common Annual Flower, is as beautiful as most in the Garden. It blows a long while, and the Flowers may be imitated in Painting by making the Ground yellow, and blotching of it with Carmine in the middle of the Leaves.

The

the Plants are raised by sowing the Seeds in *March* upon a Hot-bed, and when they are come up, transplant them at four Inches Distance; and in *May* plant them in common Borders. These love an open free Soil. The *African Marigold* must be cultivated in the same manner.

Numb. XXVII *Double Scarlet Lichnes*. This is a lasting Plant in a Garden, and brings its Flowers in large Trusses, upon Stalks about two Foot high; the Flowers are very double, and of a beautiful Scarlet Colour. These are generally cultivated in Pots of fine Earth, and increas'd by parting the Offsets of the Roots in *March*, or in the *Autumn* Months.

Numb. XXVIII. *Double-blue Larkspur*. The Flower represented is of that sort that is call'd the *Rose Larkspur*. The Blossoms are very double, of a bright blue Colour. It is raised from Seeds sown in *March*, to blossom late in the Summer; or sown in *August*, to blow in *May*. It loves an open free Soil.

Numb. XXIX. *Hungarian Climer* or *Climber*. The Flowers of this are of a bright Blue, which appear in good Numbers. It is propagated by the Offsets about the Roots, in *February* or *March*. The Soil should be light, but the Seeds ripen sometimes, and may be sown in *March*.

Numb. XXX. *Double Stock*, or *Double Stock July-Flower*. This sort is raised from Seeds of the *Brumpton-Stock*, and has its Flowers striped with Crimson, upon a white Ground. We sow the Seeds in *March* or *April*, and when the Plants are going to flower, we take up those that we perceive have double Buds, with Balls of Earth about them, and set them in Pots with sifted Mold. But we

July. have Doubles come from the White and the Purple, or *Twickenham* Stock, as well as the Ten-week Stock, which may be cultivated in the same way.

Numb. XXXI. *Bean Caper*. This Plant blossoms about two Foot high, with its Flowers single at the Joints; they are of a pale yellow Colour, strip'd with Crimson. It is propagated by the Seeds sown in *March*, or may be increas'd by Offsets transplanted in *March* or *April*. It loves a light Soil, and warm Exposure.

Numb. XXXII. *White Oleander*. This makes such another Shrub as the *Red Oleander*, Numb. XIV. of this Month; but the Flowers are white as the Name seems to express; but the Middle of the Flowers are yellow, in stripes from the Center. Its Culture is the same of the Red sort, Numb. XIV.





AUGUST



- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Purple Althaea frutescens | 10 Shrub S. Johns wort | 19 of Peru | 27 Double Spanish Jasmine |
| 2 Ivy leaved Jasmine | 11 Pona's blue Throat Wort | 20 Striped Monthly rose | 28 White Eternal |
| 3 Iris Uvarria | 12 Palma Christi | 21 Double feather fern | 29 Fruit bearing Passion flower |
| 4 Purple Sultan | 13 Purple Convolvulus | 22 Semper Augustus Augustus | 30 Scarlet Althaea |
| 5 Purple Toad Flax | 14 Polyanthus | 23 Dwarf Convolvulus | 31 Canary shrub fox glove |
| 6 Purple Amaranthoides | 15 Indian Yellow Jasmine | 24 Willow leaved Apocynum | 32 Long blowing honeysuckle |
| 7 Double Arabian Jasmine | 16 Double flowering Mistle | 25 Spier of America | 33 Double purple Virgin bonnet |
| 8 Yellow Ketma | 17 Egyptian scarlet holly hock | 26 Virginian flowering Raspberry | 34 Virginian scarlet Marigold |
| 9 Purple Cockscomb Amaranth | 18 Yellow striped marvet | 27 Zisole from Genoa | |

*Productions of the Month of AUGUST.*

Numb. I. **P**URPLE *Althea Frutex*. This is a good August flowering Shrub, about three or four Foot high, which at this time is full of Flowers of a purple Colour; the Pistil in the middle is yellow, and a white Circle about it; then the purple Leaves are adorn'd with a Crimson Colour from the white Circle, in a Star-like manner; this brings ripe Seeds, and is propagated by sowing them in *March*. This Plant is hardy enough to grow any where, and in any Soil; only remember that at first Planting you give it fine Earth, and Water enough. The Season of moving this Plant is at any time when the Leaves are off.

Numb. II. The *Ivy-leav'd Jessamin*. This is call'd likewise the *Azores Jessamin*. It makes a Plant commonly about two or three Foot high, and brings its Blossoms at the End of the Shoots in Clusters; they are white, tinged a little on the Back with Crimson. This is always cultivated in Pots, as a Green-House Plant, to be shelter'd in the Winter. We increase them easily, by Layers, in *October* or *November*, in light Earth; or else by Cuttings, set in Pots of sifted Earth, planted at the same time with some fresh Cow-Dung put in the middle of the Pot, which will keep the Cuttings cool till they strike Root.

August.

Numb. III. *Iris Uvaria*. This, because of the Figure of its Leaves, and Manner of its Flowering, is call'd the *Sword-blade Aloë*. It is not tender enough to require a Green-House in the Winter, but grows very well if it is planted in a light Soil, under a South Wall. It bears a long Spike of Flowers, of an Orange Colour; and is propagated by parting the Roots in *March*, *April*, or in the *Autumn* Months.

Numb. IV. *Purple Sultan*, or *Sweet Sultan*, is an Annual Plant, raised from Seed sown in fine Earth, on a Hot-bed in *March*. It grows about two Foot high, with Blossoms of a reddish Purple Colour, and yellow Thrums in the middle.

Numb. 5. *Purple Toad-Flax*. This is a Plant which blossoms about two Foot high, and makes a pretty Shrub. It bears its Flowers on Spikes of a dark red purple Colour, with Yellow in the middle of the Lips. It is an hardy Plant, and may be propagated either by sowing the Seeds in *March*, in a light Soil; or may be raised by Cuttings set in *May*, as we do the *Anterinum* with striped Leaves.

Numb. VI. *Purple Amaranthoides*. This Plant is in every respect like an *Amaranthus*, except the Flowers, which in this are Globose; they are of a fine Purple Colour, and when they are gather'd and dry'd, will remain perfect, and of the same Colour for many Years, so that they are placed among the *Everlasting Flowers*. There is a white sort of this Kind, and they are both raised from Seeds sown in *March*, on a Hot-bed, and transplanted like other Annuals; but instead of putting this abroad in *May*, it must be set in a Glass-Case till
the

the middle of *July*. The Pots should be as big as *August*. *Carnation* Pots that we plant it in, and the Soil rich and light.

Numb. VII. *Double Arabian Jessamin*. This Plant is durable, but requires a great deal of Warmth to keep it in the Winter. Its Flowers are very double, and have the *Jessamin* Flavour in the highest Degree. They are of a Snow White, but tinged a little with Red as they decay. We receive this, as well as the single Sort, from *Italy*. We always have it in Pots, and shelter'd in the Green-House in the Winter; or in a Stove it blossoms better. The Soil must be light; and it is propagated by Inarching it on the common *Jessamin* in *May*, or grafting it on the same in *March*, giving it some Shelter.

Numb. VII. *Yellow Ketmia*. This Plant bears a Spike of yellow Flowers, coming singly at the Joints. It is propagated by Seeds sown on a Hot-bed in *March*, in fine Earth.

Numb. IX. *Purple Cockscomb Amaranthus*. This is a surprising Plant; for what we call the Comb, is not properly a Flower, but a Bunch of Flowers, for in that Comb we find the Seed; but the Top of the Plant brings this Body, which is like a Cock's Comb, curl'd, and of a Crimson Colour. It should be managed in the Garden like the *Amaranthoides*, Numb. VI. of this Month. Its Culture is the same.

Numb. X. *Shrub St. John's Wort*. This is a Plant which lasts many Years, and brings agreeable yellow Flowers. It is reckon'd among the most beautiful of the flowering Shrubs, and is propagated by taking the Offsets about

August. about the Roots, and planting them in a free and open Soil, in *February* or *March*; or you may raise the Plant from Cuttings, at the same time, planted in Pots, and set in Hot-beds; or in *September* or *October*.

Numb. XI. *Pona's blue Throat-wort*. This bears a Cluster of small blue Flowers of an Ultramarine Colour; you may raise it from Seeds sown in *March*, on a Hot-bed. The Plant comes from *Carolina*, and so I suppose has its Name from the *Indians*.

Numb. XII. *Palma Christi*. This Plant is brought to us from *America*. There are several Kinds of it, but the Plant which is here figured is only Annual with us. It grows near three Foot high, with Spikes of Flowers of a very odd Nature; those at the bottom are Male-blossoms, of a pale yellow Colour; and those on the top of the Spike are Female, with their Pistils of a Carmine Colour, and the rest of a bluish Green. 'Tis raised from Seeds sown in *March*, on a Hot-bed, which may be transplanted in *May*. It loves a light Soil.

Numb. XIII. *Purple Convolvulus*. This is the Plant which is call'd *Convolvulus Major*, at the Seed-Shops. Its Flowers are of a bluish Purple Colour; and as it is a twining Plant, it ought to have a Stick for its Support. We raise this from Seed sown in *March*, on a Hot-bed; and it may be planted out in *May*, in a free open Soil.

Numb. XIV. *Polyanthos*. This Flower, without any distinguishing Character, is placed amongst the Flowers of this Month by Mr. *Furber*, to shew that it blossoms at this Season. The Colours of it are, first a yellow Eye, and the o-

ther Part Carmine, striped upon White. 'Tis cultivated August. like the *Polyanthos*, Numb. XIII. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XV. *Indian yellow Jessamin*. This makes a pleasant Shrub. It is always cultivated in Pots, as it requires a Green-House in the Winter; the Flowers come in Bunches of a yellow Colour, and are very sweet, and appear almost in every Month of the Year. The old Plants bring abundance of Seeds, which ripen very well, and may be sown in *March*, *April*, or *May*, and by that means we may raise handsome Plants. It is also increased by laying down the young Shoots either in *March* or *April*, or in the *Autumn* Months.

Numb. XVI. *Double-flowering Myrtle*. This Plant makes a handsome Bush, and brings its Flowers in great Quantities, and very double; they are white, touch'd on the Back of the Leaves with a Carmine Colour. It is rais'd by Cuttings planted in Pots, in *March* or *April*, or in *July*; water them well after Planting. You must set them in the Green-House the Beginning of *October*, and you may expose them abroad the Beginning of *May*.

Numb. XVII. *Ægyptian Scarlet Hollyhock*. This is a beautiful Plant, bringing a good Number of Flowers of a Carmine Colour, only the middle is yellow. Its Flowers are single, and bring good Seed, which should be sown in *March*, in a warm Exposure, and a free open Soil.

Numb. XVIII. *Yellow strip'd Marvel of Peru*. This has its marvellous Character from the Diversity of Colours and Uncertainty of the Stripes in its Flowers; for as it blossoms you will hardly find two Flowers alike in
Co-

August. Colour; in this, some Flowers will be all yellow, and some all red; while others partake of both the Colours. This is rais'd from Seeds sown in *March*, on Hot-beds, and may be set in the open Ground in *May*. Tho' this is esteem'd an Annual, yet the Root of it will remain productive many Years, taking it out of the Ground when the Stalks decay, and keeping it in dry Sand till the *Spring* following, then replant it.

Numb. XIX. *Strip'd monthly Rose*. This Rose makes a Shrub like the others, but produces more Thorns. Its Flowers are double and white, strip'd with a pale Crim-fon Colour. Its Culture is like that of the *Cinnamon-Rose*, Numb. I. in the Month of *May*.

Numb. XX. *Double Featherfew*. This Plant blows about a Foot and half high, with its Blossoms white, and very double. It is propagated by dividing the Roots in *March* or *April*, and planting them in an open free Soil. They will grow in shady Places.

Numb. XXI. *Semper Augustus Auricula*. This Auricula is a good Flower; its Blossoms are of the *Painted Lady* Kind, a white Ground, strip'd with a reddish Purple. Its Culture is like that of Numb. VI. in the Month of *April*.

Numb. XXII. *Dwarf Convolvulus*. This Plant, notwithstanding it is call'd a *Convolvulus*, does not twine, but lies flat on the Ground. It brings beautiful, bright, blue Flowers, with Yellow in their middle. It is rais'd by sowing the Seeds in *March*, upon a Hot-Bed; or in *April*, in a fine Earth, in a good Exposure.

Numb. XXIII. *Willow-leaved Apocinum*. This Plant makes a Shrub about four Foot high. It bears its Flowers in

in Bunches. They are of a white Colour, inclining to Straw. It is a Green-House Plant, and may be rais'd from Cuttings, as directed for the *Double-blossom'd Myrtle*, and managed in the same manner. See Numb. XVI. of this Month.

Numb. XXIV. *Apios of America*. This has Roots like the Potatoe, and loves a light Soil. It is a twining Plant, rising out of the Ground in *April*, and decaying at the End of the Summer. They bring Spikes of flesh-colour'd Flowers, very sweet-scented. Divide the Roots in *March* to increase them.

Numb. XXV. *Virginian flowering Raspberry*. This appears to be a Raspberry, but tho' it has been many Years in *England*, it has never born any Fruit. It grows like other Raspberries, and brings a large Flower of a Peach-blossom Colour. It loves light Earth, and is generally set in a Green-House in the Winter. It is propagated by dividing the Roots in *March* or *September*.

Numb. XXVI. *Lisole from Genoa*. This Plant brings very pleasant Flowers of a Flesh-colour, shaded with Carmine, and the Apices or Chives, in the middle, yellow. It is raised from Seeds sown in *March*, in a light Soil, and warm Exposure.

Numb. XXVII. *Double Spanish Jessamin*. This is like the common *Spanish Jessamin*, only here and there we find a Leaf or two more in a Flower, the Blossoms are white, tinged on the Back with Carmine, they are very sweet-scented. See the Culture at Numb. VII. in this Month.

Numb. XXVIII. *White Eternal*. This brings a double Flower, and it is call'd so, because the Flowers being cut from the Plant, will remain in the same Perfection

August. many Years. The Center of the Flower, tho' the Leaves are white, is yellow, shaded with Carmine. We raise it by dividing the Roots in *March*. It wants a warm Exposure, and a light Soil.

Numb. XXIX. *Fruit-bearing Passion-Flower*. This Plant comes from *Virginia*. It is either cultivated in Pots, or planted against Walls in a warm exposed Place. The Flowers always come upon the youngest Shoots, and are extremely odd in their Make; the Leaves are of a whitish Green; the Pistils of a dark Purple Colour; and the Apices or Chives are yellow; the Circle next the Center of the Flower is a reddish Purple, and the other Circle consists of blue Rays. It brings a Fruit shaped and coloured like a Limon, with red Seeds in the middle like those of the Pomegranate. It is increased either by Cuttings in *May* or *June*, or by Layers at the same time, or in *September*; or by transplanting the Suckers about the Roots in *March* or *April*, or in the *Autumn* Months. It loves a tender moist Soil.

Numb. XXX. *Scarlet Althæa*. This is a beautiful Shrub, and is the Plant which is call'd the *China Rose*. The Flowers are as fine a Scarlet as one can imagine, the Plant must be preserv'd in the Green-House in the Winter. 'Tis raised from Seeds sown on a Hot-bed in *March*, and loves a light Soil.

Numb. XXXI. *Canary Shrub Fox-glove*. This little Shrub brings Spikes of Flowers like the Iron-colour'd Fox-glove; they are of a yellow Colour within-side, and Orange Colour without; 'tis a Green-House Plant, loves a tender Soil, and is raised from Seeds sown in *March*, on a Hot-bed.

Numb. XXXII.

Numb. XXXII. *Long blowing Honeysuckle.* The Flow-
ers of this are of a fine Crimson Colour on the Outside, August.
and their Buds especially; the Inside of the Flower-Leaves
are yellow. It brings good Trusses of Flowers, and lasts
a long time in Blossom. This, like all other Honey-
suckles, is raised by laying down the Branches in *October*
or *November*, or by planting Cuttings of it in the natu-
ral Ground in *November*.

Numb. XXXIII. *Double-purple Virgin's Bower.* This is
a Plant that wants Support. It is commonly placed a-
gainst a Wall. The Flowers are very double, and of a
bluish Purple at first Opening, and then change to a red-
dish Purple. This may be increas'd by Layers in *June*,
as I am inform'd, but particularly from Offsets or Suck-
ers from the Roots, transplanted in *February* or *March*. It
loves an open free Soil.

Numb. XXXIV. *Virginian Scarlet Martagon.* This
Flower, tho' it is said to be Scarlet, is of a yellowish Co-
lour, strongly painted with Carmine. It blows about
three or four Foot high, and loves a light Soil and warm
Exposure. It is cultivated like the *Red Martagon*, Numb.
XXIX. in the Month of *June*.





Productions of the Month of SEPTEMBER.

Septem. Numb. I. **R**ED Sow-Bread, or Cyclamen. This is a Plant which has a Turnip-Root, and fine Leaves, variegated with White and Green. The Flower of this Kind is of a Peach-blossom Colour. It is but a low Plant, scarce rising four Inches above Ground. This loves a light Soil, and warm Exposure; and is propagated by Seeds sown in *March* or *April*.

Numb. II. *White Sow-Bread*, or Cyclamen. This Plant only differs from the former in bringing its Flowers of a white Colour, and the Culture is the same. See Numb. I. of this Month.

Numb. III. *White Corn Marigold*. It is meant by this Name of Mr. Furber's, that it is the *Double white Corn Marigold*, which brings very double Flowers, all white. It is raised from Seeds sown in *March*, in fine Earth, and warm Situation, and may be increas'd by Cuttings planted in fine Earth, in any of the Summer Months, when the young Shoots appear.

Numb. IV. *New Tree Primrose*. This comes from *Carolina*, but is not a Tree, tho' it is call'd so. When it is in Flower, it blossoms about three Foot high, with Spikes of yellow Flowers, somewhat like the *Primrose* Flower. It is raised by sowing the Seeds in *March* or *April*, in a fine Earth, and a warm Situation.

Numb. V.

SEPTEMBER



1 Red Sow Bread	10 Virginian Birthwort	19 Gentianella	28 Yellow Colutea
2 White Sow Bread	11 Virginian upright Bramble	20 White monthly Rose	29 Dwarf Pomegranate
3 White Corn Marigold	12 Scarlet Indian Cane	21 Yellow Amaranthus	30 Strip'd single female balsom
4 New Tree Primrose	13 White Colchicum	22 Oriental Asfmarc	31 African Marigold
5 Sour leav'd Geranium	14 Bean Caper	23 Broad leav'd Cardinal	32 Snow & glory Auricula
6 Quail African Marigold	15 All red Amaranthus	24 Yellow Colchicum	33 White flower moth Mullein
7 Hearts Ease	16 Double white Soapwort	25 Hardy golden Rod	34 Double Colchicum
8 Shrub Cotton	17 Yellow Indian Cane	26 White Althaea frutescens	35 Three leav'd Passion flower
9 Sheffords Fijer Auricula	18 Virginian Poke	27 Chequer'd Colchicum	

Numb. V. *Sour-leav'd Geranium*. This is an *African* *Septem*. Plant, and makes a little Shrub for a Pot, hardly three Foot high at most. It brings Bunches of Flowers striped with Carmine, on a white Ground. This is a Green-House Plant, and must be set into it in *October*, and taken out again in *May*. It is raised by sowing the Seeds in *March*, on Hot-Beds, or by making Cuttings of it in fine Earth, in any of the Summer Months. This Plant I brought first into *England*.

Numb. VI. *Quill'd African Marigold*. This is esteem'd as a *Double African Marigold*, which has its inmost Leaves like Quills, instead of open Leaves. It is an Annual Plant, raised from Seeds on a Hot-bed in *March*, and set abroad in *May*, in a free open Soil.

Numb. VII. *Heart's-Ease*, or *Pansy*, or *Viola Tricolor*; or *Three-colour'd Violet*, is a Dwarf Plant, seldom rising above ten Inches high. It flowers plentifully, and the Blossoms always have three Colours, as Yellow, White, and Red; or Blue, Crimson, and Yellow. It is raised from Seeds sown either in *March*, *April*, *May*, or in the Summer Months. It chooses a light Soil.

Numb. VIII. *Shrub Cotton*. This Plant is about three Foot high, and is an Annual. It is that which bears the fine *Turkey Cotton*. The Flowers are large, of a Straw-colour, and striped with Carmine about the Center. It is raised from Seed sown on a Hot-bed, in *March*, and brings the Cotton in large Cods.

Numb. IX. *Shesford's Hester Auricula*. This is a fine one of the painted Lady Sort. Its Flowers are striped with Yellow and Crimson, upon a Ground of White. See the Culture, Numb. IX. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. X.

Septem. Numb. X. *Virginian Birthwort*. This is a creeping Plant. Its Flowers are like Horns, of a deep yellow Colour, shaded with Carmine. You may raise it by sowing the Seeds in *March*, on Hot-beds; or divide the Roots in *March*. It loves a light Soil, and a Green-House in the Winter.

Numb. XI. *Virginian upright Bramble*. This brings a white Flower, with the Middle yellow. It makes a little Shrub like the *Barren Raspberry of Virginia*, and is propagated by Offsets from the Roots in *March*. It loves an open Soil, and warm Situation.

Numb. XII. *Scarlet Indian Cane*. This Plant will last many Years, tho' 'tis thought to be Annual. Its Flowers are of a very fine Scarlet Colour, growing in Spikes, and may be propagated by dividing the Roots about *March* or *April*, as we do that Sort with striped Leaves; but for this, 'tis easily raised by sowing the Seeds in *March*, on Hot-beds; and the Plants, to keep them well, must have a Green-House in the Winter, tho' it dies down to the Root.

Numb. XIII. *White Colchicum*. This, in some Parts of *England*, is call'd the *Son before the Father*; in others, *Naked Boys*, because the Flowers appear before the Leaves. The Flowers of this are white, as the Name expresses; 'tis bulbous-rooted, and may even be planted when their Blossoms are appearing, but the right Season is in *August*. They are increas'd by Offsets from the Roots, and must be taken out of the Ground and separated when the green Leaves are decay'd. They love a light Soil and warm Exposure, where Winds and Rain cannot hurt them; for they are very tender, so as to be beat to the Ground with the least Disturbance.

Numb.

Numb. XIV. *Bean Caper*. This Plant is describ'd, *Septem.*
Numb. XXXI. in the Month of *July*.

Numb. XV. *All-red Amaranthus*. This is call'd by
The Gardeners, the *Fiery Amaranthus*, or *Flaming Ama-*
ranthus. It has no Beauty but in the Leaves, which are
of a fine *Lake* Colour. 'Tis rais'd from Seed sown on
Hot-beds, in *March*; and may be planted abroad in *May*,
in light Earth. This is an Annual Plant.

Numb. XVI. *Double-white Soperwort*. The Flowers
of this are almost like those of the *Double Stock July-*
Flower, but of a *Flesh* Colour. It is increas'd by dividing
the Roots in *March* or *September*. It loves light Earth,
and a warm Exposure.

Numb. XVII. *Yellow Indian Cane*. This Plant is
the same in every respect as the *Scarlet Indian Cane*,
Numb. XII. of this Month, except the Colour of the
Flower.

Numb. XVIII. *Virginian Poke*. This is a hardy Plant,
and will remain many Years in the natural Ground. It
is rais'd of Seeds sown in *March*, on a Hot-bed, and
planted out in *May*. Its Leaves are like those of the
Marvel of Peru; and its Flowers are in Spikes, which
are white both in the Bud and Flower. It loves a light
Soil.

Numb. XIX. *Gentianella*. This is a Dwarf Plant,
but its Flowers are of the *Ultramarine* Colour, or the
finest blue Colour one can imagine. It blossoms almost
all the Winter Months, as well as in *May*, and is culti-
vated by parting the Suckers about the Roots, in *March*
and *April*, even tho' they should happen then to be in
flower; or else you may transplant them in *September* or
October.

Septem. October. They like a light Soil, but will grow in any Exposure.

Numb. XX. *White Monthly Rose*. This Rose is double, but not very full of Leaves. They are White, with a little Blush of Red. This is cultivated and increas'd like Numb. I. in the Month of *May*.

Numb. XXI. *Yellow Amaranthus*. What is meant in this Place is the *Amaranth*, which brings its Top in the Shape of a Cock's Comb, but of a yellow Colour. This is sown on an Hot-bed, early in the *Spring*. See the Culture of it under the Name of *Purple Cock's-Comb Amaranthus*, Numb. IX. in the Month of *August*.

Numb. XXII. *Oriental Arse-smart or Persicaria*. This is one of the tallest Annuals we have in the Gardens, rising sometimes near seven Foot high. Its Blossoms come in Spikes of a reddish purple Colour. It ripens its Seeds very well with us, and we sow them in *March* upon Hot-beds, transplant them at eight or ten Inches Distance, and set the Plants abroad, in a light rich Earth, in *May*.

Numb. XXIII. *Broad-leafed Cardinal*. This Plant is what is call'd the *Cardinal Flower*, which comes from *Virginia* and *Carolina*, tho' this is call'd here the *Broad-leaf'd* Sort; I am perswaded there is but one sort with red Flowers, for about three Years ago I rais'd many Hundreds of them, which, tho' the first Year had broad Leaves, yet the Year afterwards they had narrow Leaves, like that which we had before; besides, the Flowers are no ways different. I sow'd the Seeds, which I receiv'd from *Carolina* in *March*, in Pots of fine Earth, and without the Assistance of an Hot-bed, they came up very freely,

freely, as the Weather happened to be mild at that Septem. time; but as the Weather is then uncertain, I rather recommend a Hot-bed for them, and plant them out as soon as they are an Inch high, in fine Earth, two Inches apart. They blossom the Second Year, with Spikes of Flowers of a beautiful Carmine Colour; to increase these, part the Offsets of the Roots the Beginning of *April*, and set them singly in Pots, or you may set them in a South Border.

Numb. XXIV. *Yellow Colchicum*. This is what the Gardeners call the *Autumn Crocus*; it does not blossom higher than the largest *Spring Crocus*, and its Flowers are of a bright yellow Colour. Its Root is bulbous, and it makes many Offsets, by which it is propagated. We take the Roots out of the Ground when the Leaves are quite decay'd, and plant them again in *July*.

Numb. XXV. *Hardy Golden-Rod*. This bears a Spike of small yellow Flowers, but makes a very good Show; it blows about three Foot high, and is increas'd by dividing the Roots in *March* or *April*. It loves a light Soil and warm Exposure.

Numb. XXVI. *White Althæa Frutex*. This makes a pleasant Shrub, about three or four Foot high, with its Flowers of a Paper-white Colour; the Pistillum and dusty Part in the middle is yellow, and without-side of that the Leaves are strongly mark'd with Carmine, disposed in a Star-like manner. It is to be cultivated like the *Althæa Frutex*, Numb. I. in the Month of *August*.

Numb. XXVII. *Checquer'd Colchicum*. This is a bulbous Plant, like the *White Colchicum*, Numb. XIII. of

M

this

Septem. this Month, and only differs in the Colour of the Flower, which, in this, is a faint blue Purple, spotted with a strong *Lake*. See its Culture, Numb. XIII. of this Month.

Numb. XXVIII. *Yellow Colutea*. This Plant is the same as the *Yellow Colutea* described Numb. XXXIII. in the Month of *February*.

Numb. XXIX. *Dwarf Pomegranate*. This Plant I first brought into *England*, from the *Paris* Gardens. It blossoms very freely, and ripens its Fruit very well; its Flowers are of a beautiful Scarlet, like *Minium*, and always come at the Ends of the Branches; so that the Tops should never be cut off. It requires a Green-House in the Winter, but in all other respects is cultivated like the *Double Pomegranate*, Numb. XXII. in the Month of *July*.

Numb. XXX. *Single-strip'd Female Balsom*. This blossoms upon Stalks about two Foot high, if the Plant stands abroad; and the Flowers, which are white on their Ground, are striped with a fine *Lake* or *Carmin*e. See their Culture, at Numb. XII. in the Month of *July*.

Numb. XXXI. *African Marigold*. The Plant here mentioned is our most common *Double-flower'd African Marigold*, which is very full of Petals, and of a yellow Colour, inclining to Orange. It blows about two Foot high, and is cultivated in the same manner as the *French Marigold*, Numb. XXVI. in the Month of *July*.

Numb. XXXII. *Honour and Glory Auricula*. This Flower has a good white Eye, and the Flower is strip'd with

with a dark reddish Purple on a white Ground, so as to leave the Edges of the Flower white. 'Tis cultivated like the *Auricula* call'd the *Royal Widow*, Numb. I. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XXXIII. *White-flower'd Moth Mullein*. This Plant blossoms near three Foot high, with Spikes of white Blossoms, almost like those of the *Apricot-Tree*; the Flower-Leaves are white, but the Buds before they open are a little tinged with Red. It is propagated by sowing the Seeds in *March*, in a light dry Soil, and requires a warm Exposure.

Numb. XXXIV. *Double Colchicum*. This blows like the other *Colchicums*, but has its Flowers so double that they generally lie on the Ground. They are of a bluish Purple Colour; and must be cultivated the same as the *White Colchicum*, Numb. XIII. of this Month.

Numb. XXXV. *Three-leav'd Passion-Flower*. The Reason, I suppose, that this Plant bears this Name is, because the green Leaves of the Plant have only three Divisions in each of them, whereas the common sort of *Passion-Flower* has five in every Leaf, spreading like the Fingers on the Hand. This Plant is a Plant of the Green-House, and delights in a light Soil; it comes to us from the warmer Parts of *America*, and was first raised from Seeds sown on Hot-beds, about *March* or *April*, at the Bishop of *London's* Palace at *Fulham*. We now cultivate it in Pots, for the sake of sheltering it in the Winter. It rises about a Foot and half high every Summer from the Earth, and brings several Flowers, which are near as large as the Blossom of our common sort, but a little differing in the Colour and Order of the Flower; the Part which repre-

Septem. fents the Nails are of a reddish Purple; and the Hammers or Apices, yellow; the Bottom of the Flower, on which they stand, is white, with a Ring about it of a reddish Purple, and the outer Ring or Glory makes a Star-like Figure of the same Colour. The Plant, as we have it with us at present, is propagated by dividing the Roots in *March* or *April*, just before they begin to sprout, for the Stalks die down to the Ground every Year.



OCTOBER



John Smith Sc.

1 Tuberosé flower	9 Camomile double	17 Long blowing Hony suckle	24 Marigold tree
2 Single Nasturtium	10 Sempervivum auriculatum	18 Spiked Water	25 Musk Scabious
3 Yellow peren. Poppy	11 Indian Tobacco	19 Belladonna Lilly	26 Double white Musk rose
4 Purple Polyanthos	12 Arbutus double	20 Ever green Hony suckle	27 Box leav'd Myrtle
5 Saffron flower	13 Best flowering Geranium	21 Leonurus or	28 Michaelmas Daisy
6 Striped double Colchicum	14 Guernsey Lilly	Archangel tree	29 Yellow Passion flower
7 Single Blue Periwinkle	15 Autumn Carnation	22 Black Cranes bill	30 Hollyhock always double
8 Trumpet Flower	16 Agnus Castus	23 Scarlet Cranes bill	31 Virginia Shrub Acre



Productions of the Month of OCTOBER.

Numb. I. **T**UBEROSE Flower. This is a bulbous *October.*
 Root, brought to us from *Italy* every
 Year. It brings a Spike of white Flowers on the Top
 of a Stalk, about three Foot high, and is very sweet-
 scented. The Flower-Buds are a little tinged with a *Lake*
 or Carmine Colour. We raise this by planting the
 Roots in Pots of fine Earth, and plunging them in Hot-
 beds, in *February* or *March*, but give them no Water till
 they sprout, then we have this Flower in *July*; or else
 set the Roots in a warm Border, under a South Wall,
 and they will, some of them, flower in *August*, and
 some in *September*, or this Month, or the next; when
 these blossom, you may pot them, and set them
 into the Green-House, and some will even blossom in
December.

Numb. II. *Single Nasturtium.* By this is meant the
Indian Cress, or *Nasturtium Indicum*. The Flowers are
 beautifully made, of a yellow Colour, and finely streak'd
 with Carmine. It is, in my Opinion, more pleasant
 than the *Double Flower* of the Sort; but there are two Sorts
 of the *Single*, one a large Flower, and the other a smaller
 Sort, which is used for Sallads; these are both raised from
 Seeds sown in *March* on a Hot-bed, or in *May* in the
 common Ground.

Numb. III.

October. Numb. III. *Yellow Perennial Poppy*. This Plant bears a Poppy Flower of a pale yellow Colour, with the Middle of a bright green Colour; it blows about a Foot and half high; and may be propagated by sowing the Seeds in *March* and *April*, in a fine Soil; and it should be set in a warm Exposure. This is likewise call'd the *Horn'd Poppy*.

Numb. IV. *Purple Polyanthos*. This, like the rest of the Sort, is to be propagated like the *Goldfinch Polyanthos*, Numb. XIII. in the Month of *March*. The Flowers of this have a yellow Eye, and striped with a Carmine Colour upon a white Ground, with the Edges of the Flowers white.

Numb. V. *Saffron Flower*. This is the true *Crocus* which brings the *Saffron*, and is propagated to so much Advantage about *Essex* and *Cambridgeshire*. 'Tis cultivated by planting the Roots in *July* or *August*, in open free Ground, about four Inches Distance from one another; the Flowers are of a bluish purple Colour, with long Orange-colour'd Pistils, which make the *Saffron*. There are large Fields of this, and must be gather'd betimes in the Morning, or else the Chives will shrink.

Numb. VI. *Striped Double Colchicum*. This blossoms like the rest of the *Colchicums*, and only differs in the Flower, which is very double, and of a pale blue purple Colour, striped with a deep blue Purple. This is cultivated like the *White Colchicum*, Numb. XIII. in the Month of *September*.

Numb. VII. *Single blue Periwinkle*. This is a creeping Plant, which spreads a great deal of Ground, and brings

brings bright blue Blossoms; every bit of this will grow, *October.* but the common way of propagating it is to part the Roots in *February* or *March*, or in the *Autumn* Months. It loves a light dry Soil.

Numb. VIII. *Trumpet Flower.* The *Indian* Name of this is *Maxachittle*, and comes to us from *Malabar*. It is a Plant so hardy, that it will grow against a well-exposed Wall; but it must be nail'd to it, for it cannot support it self. This brings its Blossoms at the End of the Shoots, of an Orange Colour, five or six together. It is propagated by planting the Cuttings of it in *February* or *March*, in fine light Earth, in a warm Exposure; or may be raised from Layers at the same Season, or in the *Autumn* Months.

Numb. IX. *Camomile Double.* This is a Dwarf Plant, like the common *Camomile*, but only differs from it in having double Flowers, which are white, with a little Green in the middle. 'Tis propagated by planting the Runners or Offsets in *February* or *March*, or in the *Autumn* Months.

Numb. X. *Semper Augustus Auricula.* This has a good Eye, and is striped with a deep Carmine Colour on a white Ground. It is to be propagated like the *Auricula* call'd the *Royal Widow*, Numb. I. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XI. *Indian Tobacco.* By the Figure, and by my own Knowledge of Mr. *Furber's* Undertaking, this is the common *Virginia Tobacco*; but as I am obliged to keep strictly to the Names mentioned in his Plates, I have no more to say in this Article, but it is a Plant which grows about five Foot high, with Bunches of Blossoms
of

October. of a pale red Colour. It is raised from Seed sown in a Hot-bed, in *February* or *March*, and loves a light rich Soil.

Numb. XII. *Arbutus Double.* By this is meant the *Arbutus* or *Strawberry-Tree*, with double Flowers. The Blossoms are brought at the Points of the Shoot, of a white Colour, tipped with Green, and the young Shoots that bear them are of a *Lake* or reddish purple Colour. This is propagated by laying down the young Shoots in *October* or *November*; or when it produces any Fruit, to sow the Seeds with Sand; when the Fruit is dry, in *March*, on a Hot-bed. It loves a light Soil and warm Exposure.

Numb. XIII. *Best flowering Geranium.* Tho' this carries no Name with it, in the Character here given, it appears by the Print to be the *Geranium* with the *Ivy-Leaf*. The Plant comes from the *Cape of Good Hope*, but must be supported, and then it does not grow above two Foot high. It brings its Flower in Bunches, being of a florid Flesh-colour, and striped with a strong Carmine. It is raised by planting the Cuttings in Pots of fine Earth, in any of the *Spring* or *Summer* Months. It must be shelter'd in the Green-House from the Middle of *September*, till the Middle of *May*. It may be likewise raised from Seeds which ripen very well, and may be sown in *March* or *April* on a Hot-bed.

Numb. XIV. *Guernsey Lilly.* This is one of the finest bulbous-rooted Plants that I have seen. Its Flowers are of a Peach-blossom Colour, sprinkled with a gold Dust; its Character has been largely set abroad,
and

and must be propagated by parting the Roots, when *October.* the Leaves are decay'd. It loves a light Soil, and a warm Place.

Numb. XV. *Autumn Carnation.* This is of a Carmine Colour; and must be treated like the *Painted Lady Carnation.* Numb. VI. in the Month of *July.*

Numb. XVI. *Agnus Castus.* This makes a Tree which is hardy enough to stand abroad; its Flowers are white, with Spikes of small Flowers in Clusters; the Culture of it is to plant it in an open Soil, and raise it from Seeds sown in *March.*

Numb. XVII. *Long blowing Honeysuckle.* This brings its Clusters of Flowers, with a white Ground, shaded with a Carmine, but thinly. One may see the Culture of this, in the Description of the first *Honeysuckle* mentioned in this Treatise.

Numb. XVIII. *Spiked Aster.* This *Starwort* is often call'd the *October Flower.* It brings its Blossoms on long Stalks, in Spikes, with small purple Flowers, and yellow in the middle. This blows about three Foot high, and is a vast Increaser, both by Seeds and Offsets, for the Seeds will come up as they shed themselves; and it may be raised by parting the Roots in *March* or *September.*

Numb. XIX. *Bella Donna Lilly.* This is the *Lilly of Damascus*; and I was informed it was first sent over to the great Patron of Botany, Dr. Compton, Bishop of *London*; it is bulbous-rooted, like the *Guernsey Lilly*, but brings Flowers like a *Lilly*, in form of a Flesh-Colour, sweet-scented; it requires a Green-House in the

N

Winter,

October. Winter; but in other respects is to be manag'd like Numb. XV. in this Month.

Numb. XX. *Evergreen Honeysuckle*. This brings its Blossoms like other *Honeysuckles*, of a fine Carmine Colour on the Outside, but white within. It is cultivated like the *Honeysuckle*, Numb. XVII. of this Month.

Numb. XXI. *Leonorus*, or *Archangel Tree*. The Plant here meant is a Green-House Plant, which has Leaves like *Mint*, and brings Bunches of Orange-colour'd Flower, which make a good Appearance. 'Tis raised by Cuttings planted in any of the Summer Months, in Pots of light Earth.

Numb. XXII. *Black Crane's Bill*. This *Geranium* is a Dwarf, bringing thin large Flowers of a blue purple Colour, the Center white. It is propagated by sowing the Seeds in *March* or *April*, in light Earth. This is not tender, but does well in a warm Situation.

Numb. XXIII. *Scarlet Crane's Bill*. This is otherwise called *Geranium Sanguineum*; tis like the former, Numb. XXII. except the Colour of the Flower, which, in this, is Crimſon, tho' the Title is not ſo.

Numb. XXIV. *Marigold Tree*. This is a kind of *Anemone-Spermos*, whose Flowers are ſingle, and of a pale yellow Colour. It makes a pretty Shrub, and is raised of Seeds ſown in *March* or *April*, in fine Earth, and loves a warm Expoſure.

Numb. XXV. *Musk Scabius*. This brings its Flowers very double, of a reddiſh purple Colour, with Green in the middle.

middle. It may be increas'd by parting the Roots in *October*, *March*, or sowing the Seeds in the same Month.

Numb. XXVI. *Double-white Musk Rose*. This is the *Virginia Cluster Rose*, which will bring long Spikes of Flowers, to the Number of an hundred, or two, or three, and sometimes many more; I have computed above seven hundred Flowers and Buds on one Sprig, at Mr. *Topham's* at *Windfor*. The Plant is propagated like the *Cinnamon Rose*, Numb. I. in the Month of *May*.

Numb. XXVII. *Box-leav'd Myrtle*. The Flowers of this are single and white, full of Thrums tipt with a Straw Colour; but the Buds before they open, are white, and shaded or dash'd with Crimfon. 'Tis to be treated like the *Double-blossom'd Myrtle*, and raised the same way.

Numb. XXVIII. *Michaelmas-Daisy*. This *Starwort* or *After* is the first that flowers; the Blossoms are of a fine blue Colour, with a yellow Thrum in the middle; it makes a fine Appearance, and is propagated by parting the Roots in *March* or *April*. It likes an open Soil.

Numb. XXIX. *Yellow Passion Flower*. This Plant brings a very small Flower of a greenish yellow Colour, with a bluish green Circle about the Center. It is raised from Cuttings or Layers in *March*, *April*, or *May*; and likes a light Soil and Moisture.

Numb. XXX. *Hollyhock always Double*. This brings Flowers of a fine red Colour, very double, and is increas'd from Seeds sown in *March*, or by dividing the Roots at that time. It loves a light Soil.

N 2

Numb. XXXI.

October. Numb. XXXI. *Virginia Stavesacre*. This Plant I receiv'd from *Virginia*; it rises about two Foot high, and brings its Flowers like the *Larkspurs*, of a pale yellow Colour, with a blue Turn in the middle. It is raised from Seeds sown in *March* or *April* in a Hot-bed.





NOVEMBER



For Smith Sc.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Two dwarf fig. Marigold | 11. French Marigold | 21. Pheasant's Eye | 30. Yellow Dwarf Aloe |
| 2. White Periwinkle | 12. Colchicum Adonis major | 22. Perennial Dwarf | 31. Single blue Anemone |
| 3. Earliest Flowering Savoy | 13. Alex. leaf'd Jasmine | 23. Sun-flower | 32. Purple Ficoides |
| 4. Blue Periwinkle | 14. Great purple Cranes bill | 24. Double Feather fern | 33. Groundsel tree |
| 5. Tree Candy tuft | 15. A. vulgar or Strawberry tree | 25. Carolina Star flower | 34. Bellitory w. Daisy flowers |
| 6. Embroider'd Cranes bill | 16. Double Nasturtium | 26. Scarlet Althaea | 35. Scarlet Single Anemone |
| 7. Yellow spik'd Eternal | 17. Broad leav'd red Talerian | 27. Spanish white Jasmine | 36. White Egyptian |
| 8. Strip'd single Anemone | 18. Myrtle leaf tw | 28. Lavender w. divided leaves | 37. Holly hock |
| 9. Borage | 19. Virginian Aster | 29. Golden Rod | 38. Caper Bush |
| 10. Thyme & wild Myrtle | 20. Campanula Canariensis | 30. American Viburnum | 38. Dwarf Colutea |



Productions of the Month of NOVEMBER.

Numb. I. **F**ICOIDES, or *Figmarigold*. This is the *Novemb.* same which has been mention'd in the foregoing Month. It bears yellow Flowers, and is raised from Cuttings.

Numb. II. *White Per-winkle*. This is only different from the *Blue Per-winkle*, in the Colour of its Flower; and is propagated the same way.

Numb. III. *Early flowering Laurus-tinus*. This is a fine flowering Shrub, which blossoms all the Winter: It brings its Flowers like the *Laurus-tinus* mentioned in the former Months; but its Buds are in this shaded with a Crimson.

Numb. IV. *Blue Per-winkle*. This Plant is one that is mentioned under the same Name in this Work. Its Flowers are of a Sky-blue Colour.

Numb. V. *Tree Candy Tuft*. This Plant is of the same Kind as that mentioned under the Name of the *Strip'd Candy Tuft*, excepting that the Leaves of the former are edged with a pale Yellow, and the Culture is the same.

Numb. VI. *Embroider'd Crane's Bill*. This *Geranium* is mention'd before. The Flowers are white, with fine work'd Streaks of a Carmine Colour. The Culture of it is already prescrib'd.

Numb. VII.

Novemb. Numb. VII. *Yellow Spiked Eternal.* This is a *Gnaphalium*, which comes from *Portugal*. Its flowers are of a bright yellow Colour, and will remain the same several Years after they are cut from the Plant, like the other *Yellow Eternal* mentioned before, and is propagated the same way.

Numb. VIII. *Striped Single Anemone.* This has a single Flower, black in the Middle, and the Leaves white, only variegated with a reddish Purple, with a little Yellow towards the Bottom on the Outside. It is propagated like the *High-Admiral Anemone*, Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. IX. *Borage.* This, among others, makes a good Shew, as its flowers are of a bright blue Colour, tipped in the middle with Black. It is rais'd from Seeds sown in *March*, in any sort of Soil or Situation.

Numb. X. *Thyme-leav'd Myrtle.* This Sort has short round Leaves, and not, as some of the Gardeners pretend, pointed Leaves. Its Flowers are like those of the *Box-leav'd Myrtle*, white, with the Buds tinged with Crimson. This is propagated like the *Box-leav'd Myrtle*, Numb. XXVII. in *October*.

Numb. XI. *French Marigold.* This Flower has been described to be of a yellow Colour, and blotch'd with Crimson, in the former Month, where you will find the Culture of it.

Numb. XII. *Colchicum Agripina Major.* This is bulbous-rooted, like the other *Colchicums*, and is cultivated like the *White Colchicum*, Numb. XIII. in the Month of *September*. The Flowers are white, with reddish Purple Spots.

Numb.

Numb. XIII. *Ilex-leav'd Jessamin.* This is a Green-House Plant, and makes a Shrub about two Foot high, bearing white Blossoms generally in the Winter-Months. I brought this first from *Holland*, and it is propagated like the other *Jessamins* of the Green-House.

Numb. XIV. *Great Purple Crane's-Bill.* This is the *Geranium Sanguineum*, which is described before in the former Month. See its Culture and Colour.

Numb. XV. *Arbutus*, or *Strawberry-Tree.* This Plant makes a fine Ever-green Tree, and brings its Blossoms upon Spikes of a whitish green Colour. It may be raised from Seeds sown in *March*, or by laying down the young Shoots in the same Month, or in *October*, in a light Soil.

Numb. XVI. *Double Nasturtium.* This is the *Nasturtium Indicum*, with double Flowers, describ'd in the former Months; 'tis only raised from Cuttings, as you will see in the Account of it.

Numb. XVII. *Broad-leav'd red Valerian.* This is the common Garden *Valerian*, with long Spikes of small Flowers, of a Peach-bloom Colour. It will grow in any Soil, and may be raised from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*.

Numb. XVIII. *Myrto Cistus.* This Sort makes a pretty Bush, with Leaves like *Myrtle*, and the Flowers are of a bright Yellow. It may be propagated by laying down the young Shoots in *March*, in a tender Soil. It loves a warm Exposure, where it may be shelter'd from the Frost.

Numb. XIX.

Novemb.] Numb. XIX. *Virginian Aster*. This Star-Flower was first sent to us by Mr. Katesby, a very curious Gentleman, from *Virginia*. Its Flowers are of deep blue Colour, with yellow Tufts in the middle. 'Tis propagated like the other *Asters* before-mentioned.

Numb. XX. *Campanula Canariensis*. This has a tuberous Root, and makes a flowering Stem towards the *Autumn*, about three or four Foot high, with Bell-fashion'd Blossoms of a yellow Colour, streak'd with Crimson. If we find ripe Seeds upon it, sow them in *March*, upon Hot-beds, in light Earth; and, to propagate it, break the Roots when the Stalks are withered, and transplant them in Pots, to set them in the warmest Stoves at the End of *August*.

Numb. XXI. *Pheasant's Eye*. This is the *Flos Adonis*, which brings a bright Scarlet Flower, as is mentioned and described in the Month of *May*, in this Work, where you may see its Culture.

Numb. XXII. *Perennial Dwarf Sun-Flower*. The Flower-Stems seldom rise higher than a Foot and Half; the Blossoms are of a bright yellow Colour, with black Tufts in the middle; they come from *Virginia*, from whence I first receiv'd them. They may be rais'd from Seeds sown in *March*, in Hot-beds, but will grow very well abroad.

Numb. XXIII. *Double Featherfew*. This is described in the former Months, to bring Clusters of double white Flowers. See its Culture.

Numb. XXIV. *Carolina Star-Flower*. This Plant is like the *Perennial Sun-Flower*. Numb. XXII. of this Month,

Month, but the Flowers are somewhat smaller. Its Cul-Novemb. ture is the same.

Numb. XXV. *Scarlet Althæa*. This is the Plant called *Rosa Cinenfis*. It makes a Tree about six Foot high, brings its Flowers of a bright red Colour, but 'tis described in the former Months, and its Culture fully directed.

Numb. XXVI. *Spanish White Jessamin*. This Plant is described in the former Months, under the Name of the *Double-flower'd Spanish Jessamin*, and brings white Flowers like it, very sweet; and its Culture is the same.

Numb. XXVII. *Lavender with divided Leaves*. This is a pretty Shrub, bearing Spikes of blue Flowers. This is propagated by setting the Slips or Cuttings in Pots of fine Earth, in any of the Summer Months.

Numb. XXVIII. *Golden Rod*. This brings Spikes of yellow Flowers; and is increased by dividing the Roots in *March*, or sowing the Seeds at that time, in a light Soil and warm Exposure.

Numb. XXIX. *American Viburnum*. This is a fine Green-House Shrub, and is a little odd in its Flowers, for some are Yellow, while the others are Scarlet. It grows freely from Cuttings, set in fine Earth, in any of the Summer Months.

Numb. XXX. *Yellow Dwarf Aloë*, as Mr. Furber calls it. This Plant I brought first from *Holland*, where it came from *Africa*. It brings Star-like Flowers, of a pale yellow Colour; and is propagated by Slips from the Roots,

Decemb. in any of the Summer Months. It must be kept in a Green-House.

Numb. XXXI. *Single blue Anemone*. This has a Flower of a bright blue Colour, with the Thrums in the middle almost black. It is propagated like the *High-Admiral Anemone*, Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XXXII. *Purple Ficoides*. The Flowers of this are of a reddish Purple Colour; and is to be cultivated as the yellow *Ficoides*, Numb. XI. in the Month of *December*.

Numb. XXXIII. *Groundsel-Tree*. This brings Spikes of green Flowers, with white Tips. It is mentioned before in this Treatise, where you may see its Culture.

Numb. XXXIV. *Pellitory with Daisy-Flowers*. This is the same that is mentioned at Numb. I. in the Month of *January*; which see for Colour and Culture.

Numb. XXXV. *Scarlet single Anemone*. The Colour of this Flower is a Crimson, shaded upon White, tho' it has the Name of Scarlet. Its Culture is the same as the *High-Admiral Anemone*, Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XXXVI. *White Egyptian Hollyhock*. The Flowers of this only differ from the *Scarlet Egyptian Hollyhock*, in their Colour; and is propagated after the same manner.

Numb. XXXVII. *Caper Bush*. This has been a long time a Companion with our Green-House Plants. It brings indeed Flowers somewhat like those of the *Caper*, but these are of a bright yellow Colour; and the Plant is propagated only by Cuttings in any of the Summer

Summer Months, in Pots of light Earth, for 'tis a Novemb.
Green-House Plant.

Numb. XXXVIII. *Dwarf Colutea.* This Plant is the
same with that call'd the *Yellow Colutea*, in the former
Months; and must be propagated after the same manner.
The Flowers are of a bright yellow Colour.





Productions of the Month of DECEMBER.

Decemb. Numb. I. **R** OYAL Purple Auricula. This is of a pale Purple Colour, striped with a deeper; it has a white Eye, and trusses well; its Culture is the same as the *Royal Widow Auricula*, Numb. I. in the Month of *May*.

Numb. II. *African White-flower'd Heath*. The Plant which is mentioned comes from the *Cape of Good Hope*. It has Bunches of small double white Blossoms, with small greenish Spots in the middle. It is raised by Layers, which may be laid down in *February* or *March*, or in the *Autumn* Months, in a light Soil.

Numb. III. *Pansies*, or *Heart's-ease*. This is one kind of the *Viola Tricolor*, and consists of three Colours, Yellow, Blue, and Red, disposed in different ways. It is a Dwarf Plant, raised from Seeds sown in *March*, or in any of the Summer Months, and loves a light Soil. A more particular Culture you may see in *May*.

Numb. IV. *White Corn Marigold*. This brings a very double Flower, of a white Colour, toucht with Yellow a little in the middle. It blossoms about two Foot high; and its Culture is the same as Numb. XXXII. in the Month of *June*.

Numb. V. *Strawberry Daisy*. This is in every respect like the *Daisies* which we find Semi-double in the Gardens;

DECEMBER



1 Royal Purple Auricula	10 White Cyclamen	19 Valerianella	28 Winter flowering Pear
2 African white flower Heath	11 Yellow Fuchsids	20 Winter double Crownfoot	29 Lavender leaved Groundsel tree
3 Pansies or Hearts ease	12 Yellow round Eternal	21 Striped leaved Geranium	30 Scarlet African Aloe w. Pine Apple Leaves
4 White Corn Marigold	13 Christmas flower	22 Cape Marigold always white	31 Spanish Virgin's bower
5 Strawberry daisy	14 White Winter Primrose	23 St. Peter's Shrub	32 Glastenbury thorn
6 Cape Marigold	15 Gentianella	24 Mountain Asters	33 Humble plant
7 Shining leaved Laurustinus	16 Yellow Corn Marigold	25 Single purple Anemone	34 Pasella
8 Marvel d'Inde Auricula	17 Scarlet Geranium	26 Sage & Rosemary tree	35 Monthly rose bud
9 Red Spring Cyclamen	18 Canary Pellitory	27 Winter wall flower	36 Trifid African golden knob

Gardens; its Middle is yellow, and its radiated Leaves are white, and tipped, as well as striped, with a Carmine Colour. These are increas'd by dividing the Roots in February, or in September. They love a light Earth, and warm Exposure.

Numb. VI. *Cape Marigold*. This brings a strong Golden-colour'd Flower, and must be propagated by Cuttings set in any of the Summer Months, in Pots of light Earth. It requires a Green-House in the Winter.

Numb. VII. *Shining-leav'd Laurustinus*. This makes a fine flowering Shrub; but the Buds of the Flowers, which are white as the Blossoms, are shaded with a strong yellow Colour. The Plant is evergreen, and is raised by Layers in October, November, or December, in an open free Soil. It is a hardy Plant.

Numb. VIII. *Marvel du Monde Auricula*. This is of a Velvet Ultramarine Colour, bringing a good Truss, and has a fine white Eye. Its Culture is the same as the *Royal Widow Auricula*, Numb. I. in the Month of May.

Numb. IX. *Red Spring Cyclamen*. This is a beautiful Flower, and is describ'd under the same Name, Numb. XII. in the Month of January, where you may see its Culture.

Numb. X. *White Cyclamen*. This, tho' the Flower is white, yet the Opening of it is strongly touch'd with Carmine. It is sweet-scented; but see its Description under the same Name, at Numb. X. in the Month of January, with the Method of its Culture.

Numb. XI. *Yellow Ficoides*. This is the same *Fig-Marigold* with the *Triangular Leaf* mentioned Numb. I.
in

Decemb. in the Month of *November*. The Colour of the Flower is bright Yellow. You may see further for its Culture as directed.

Numb. XII. *Yellow round Eternal*. This is the *Gnaphalium* which is brought to us from *Portugal*, which brings its Flowers in Bunches, closely cluster'd, of a bright yellow Colour. These Flowers will keep their Colour and Proportion for many Years after they are cut from the Plant, and brings ripe Seed with us, and may be raised from them, sown in a light Earth, on a Hot-bed, in *March* or *April*; or may be propagated by transplanting the Offsets from the Roots, at the same time, or in the *Autumn* Months.

Numb. XIII. *Christmas-Flower*. This Plant is a Dwarf, not rising above six Inches high; its Flowers are large; and white, like single *Roses*, but their Middles green, and the Outside of their Leaves a little tinged with a Carmine Colour; and no Frost or Snow stops their Appearance. They are propagated two ways, one by Seed, and the other by dividing the Roots, as you may see under the Name of the *Lesser black Hellebore*, Numb. IX. in the Month of *January*. This is called the *Black Hellebore*.

Numb. XIV. *Winter White Primrose*. This Flower is of the same Kind as the common *Primrose*, but the Flowers are *paper-white*, instead of being tinged with Yellow, as the Field sort is; the middle of the Flowers are yellow. This is propagated like the *Polyanthos* call'd the *Goldfinch*, Numb. XIII. in the Month of *March*, which see.

Numb. XV.

Numb. XV. *Gentianella*. This Plant is a Dwarf, fit Decemb. for Edgings; it brings its Flowers of a fine *Ultramarine* Colour, and blossoms in all the *Winter* and *Spring* Months, till the End of *May*. It is increas'd by parting the Roots in *March* or *April*, or in *September*, and planting them in an open free Ground. It is observable, that if you plant this in a warm Exposure, it flowers best in *May*; but if you plant it in a colder Situation, it blossoms in the *Winter*.

Numb. XVI. *Yellow Corn Marigold*. This Flower is very double, of a bright yellow Colour; it blows many Months, and is esteem'd an Annual Plant; but it will grow very well if it is rais'd of Cuttings, to be planted in *June*, *July*, or *August*, in Pots of fine Earth, which I mention particularly, because we have but few of the double Sorts come out of a good Number of Seedling Plants. We sow the Seeds in *March* and *April*, and they are to be treated like other Annuals.

Numb. XVII. *Scarlet Geranium*. This brings a beautiful Scarlet Bunch of Flowers, and makes a pretty Shrub in the Green-House. I brought this first from *Holland*. It is rais'd from Cuttings in *May*, *June*, *July*, or *August*, planted in fine Earth, in Pots, and well water'd at first planting. They are likewise rais'd from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*, on Hot-beds. They must be set in the Green-House about the End of *September*, and set abroad about the Middle of *May*.

Numb. XVIII. *Canary Pellitory*. This is the same which is call'd the *Pellitory with Daisy-Flowers*, or *Spanish Pellitory*. This is a Green-House Plant, and must be
rais'd

Decemb. raised from Cuttings, in any of the Summer Months, planted in fine Earth, in Pots, watering them well at first Planting. Their Management is the same as the *Scarlet Geranium*, Numb. XVII. in this Month; only this will bear clipping, like the *Yew*, and may be kept to any Figure you think fit; the Flowers are white, like those of the *Daisy*, with a yellow Middle.

Numb. XIX. *Valerianella*. This brings Flowers in Spikes, like what is called in this Work the *Groundsel Tree*; they are of a yellow Colour, and may be raised from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*, in light Earth; they love a warm Exposure.

Numb. XX. *Winter Double Crowfoot*. This brings a very double Flower, of a bright yellow Colour, and in good Quantity. It is propagated by dividing the Roots, when the Flower is decay'd, and then transplant them into fine Earth, and give them a warm Exposure.

Numb. XXI. *Strip'd-leav'd Geranium*. The Leaves of this Plant are edged with Cream Colour, and makes one of the most beautiful Shrubs among the Green-House Plants, about three Foot high. This I first brought into *England*, from the *Paris* Gardens; and as it grows very freely by Cuttings planted in *May*, or any of the Summer Months, it is now grown very plenty in the curious Gardens; the Flowers appear at almost every Season of the Year, of a Peach-blossom Colour. It must be treated in every respect like that which is call'd the *Scarlet Geranium*, Numb. XVII. of this Month.

Numb. XXII. *Cape Marigold white within*. This Plant is Dwarf, with its Leaves, like the Plant commonly call'd
Thrift.

Thrift, but bears its Blossoms about eight Inches high; Decemb. they are white within, and the Outsides of the Flower-leaves are of a Murrey Colour, striped down the middle with a strong *Lake*. 'Tis raised from Seeds sown in *March*, either in a Hot-bed, or in Pots of fine Earth; or may be increas'd by Slips in the same Month, or in *April*. It requires a Green-House in the Winter.

Numb. XXIII. *St. Peter's Shrub*. The Leaves of this Plant are of a yellowish Green, edged with a Carmine Colour; it brings its Blossoms in Knots at the Joints, which in this are in Buds not open'd; but as they appear now, they are White, shaded with Carmine. It may be propagated by Layers, put down into fine Earth, in *March* or *September*. It likes a warm Exposure.

Numb. XXIV. *Mountain Arvens*. The Flower is like that of the *Hollyhock*, and makes a good Appearance in the Garden. It is raised from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*, in a free open Soil, and loves a warm Situation.

Numb. XXV. *Single Purple Anemone*. This brings a Flower of a reddish Purple Colour, with a black Middle. It will stand many Years in a light Soil, in a good Exposure. See its Culture at Numb. IV. in the Month of *March*.

Numb. XXVI. *Sage and Rosemary Tree*. This makes a Tree of about six Foot high, and brings Spikes of Flowers like those described in Numb. XIX. in this Month. It is raised by Layers or Cuttings, the first in *September* or *October*, and the latter in *March*, in fine Earth. It is a Green-House Plant, and managed like the rest of that Sort.

P

Numb. XXVII.

Decemb. Numb. XXVII. *Winter Wall-Flower.* This is a small Sort, seldom blowing above a Foot high, and is in Flower almost in every Month of the Year; its Flowers are small, of a yellow Colour, and is raised from Seeds sown at any Season, when the Ground is open, but in *March* or *April* I think the best; or it may be raised from Cuttings in *March*, in a light Soil.

Numb. XXVIII. *Winter flowering Pear.* This Plant is like other Pear-Trees, except that it blossoms twice a Year; and besides this, there are more sorts of Pears that will do the same; it brings white Flowers in Bunches upon the young Shoots. This is in great measure like the *Glastenbury Thorn*, which blossoms at *Christmas*, and in the *Spring*; and 'tis to be noted, that both This and the *Glastenbury Thorn* may be Inarched, or Grafted, or Inoculated upon one another. The first Work to be done in *May*, the Second the Beginning of *March*, and the Budding or Inoculating in *July*. This agrees with a strong Soil, made fine by Culture.

Numb. XXIX. *Lavender-leav'd Groundsel Tree.* This, however it is here call'd, is only a Shrub, bringing its Flowers in Spikes or Clumps of Flowers like *Groundsel*; they are Green, tipped with Yellow. We have ripe Seeds from it, which may be sown in *March*; or the Cuttings will grow being set in Pots of fine Earth in any of the Summer Months. It loves a warm Exposure.

Numb. XXX. *Scarlet African Aloë, with Pine-Apple Leaves.* This is what is mentioned in a former Month, in this Treatise, and is the *Aloë Succatrina*, which brings fine Trusses of Flowers in Spikes, mixt with Yellow, Scarlet,

Scarlet, and tipt with a bluish Green. See more of it in Decemb.
January, under the Name of the *Gray Aloë*. Numb.
XXIV. where you may find its Culture. N. B. 'Tis a
Green-House Plant.

Numb. XXXI. *Spanish Virgin's Bower*. This is a twi-
ning Plant, like the other Plants call'd *Virgin's Bowers*;
it brings a Flower of a Bell-like Figure, of a light Orange
Colour; and may be propagated by Seed, which it brings
plentifully. Sow it in *March* or *April*, on a Hot-bed,
and plant it under a warm Wall. In the first Designs of
this, the Flowers are left of a white Colour, thro' the
Inadvertency of the Colourists. Tho' it is said to be a *Spa-
nish* Plant, it is brought from *Virginia*.

Numb. XXXII. *Glastenbury Thorn*. This is a white
Thorn, or *Hawthorn*, which, like the *Winter-flowering Pear*,
blossoms twice a Year; and is to be treated like that;
the Blossoms are small and white, in Clusters, such as
those of the common *Hawthorn*, but they are very faint
at this time of the Year. See how it may be propagated
under Numb. XXVIII. of this Month.

N. B. If this Plant is set in a Pot, and put in a Green-
House in the Winter, it will produce its Blossoms in
greater Perfection than if it was to be planted abroad.

Numb. XXXIII. *Humble Plant*. This is vastly cu-
rious in its manner of Growth, for the Instant you touch
it, both the Leaves and Branches drop flat upon the
Ground; 'tis very tender, and should be always kept un-
der Glasses; and in a few Minutes after you have touch'd
it, the Leaves and Stalks will revive again. This must
have a Stove in the Winter, and will ripen its Seeds very
well,

Decemb. well, which may be sown in *March*, on a Hot-bed; and tho' the Seeds were ten Years old, they will come up. The Soil which you sow it in must be very light.

Numb. XXXIV. *Basilla*. This Plant brings Spikes of round knotted Flowers, which are white, tip'd with Carmine Colour on the Edges. It may be rais'd by sowing the Seeds in *March* or *April*, in fine Earth. It loves a warm Situation.

Numb. XXXV. *Monthly Rose-bud*. This sort of Rose blossoms in every Month of the Year, in Clusters. It is usually nail'd against a South Wall, to have the Benefit of the Sun. See more of this Plant, and its Management, Numb. I. in the Month of *May*, under the Name of the *Cinnamon Rose*.

Numb. XXXVI. *Trifid African Golden Knob*. It bears its Flowers in Bunches, and is Everlasting, as they call it; the Blossoms are very double, and of a bright yellow Colour, and the Leaves are like those of the *Lark-beel* or *Lark-spur*. It is propagated by Seeds sown in *March* or *April*, on Hot-beds, in a light Soil, and wants a warm Exposure.



I N D E X.

A.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
A Cacia,		Januar.	13	3
Aconite,	<i>Winter,</i>	Januar.	2	1
Agnus castus,		Octob.	16	89
Alaternus,	<i>Silver-edg'd,</i>	Febru.	2	9
	<i>Yellow-blotch'd,</i>	Febru.	3	9
Almond,	<i>Fruit-bearing,</i>	Febru.	31	14
	<i>White flowering,</i>	March	10	21
	<i>Dwarf Single flowering,</i>	April	24	36
	<i>Double flowering,</i>	April	30	38
Aloë,	<i>Grey,</i>	Januar.	24	6
	<i>Spotted,</i>	Januar.	26	6
	<i>Yellow Dwarf,</i>	Nov.	30	97
	<i>Scarlet African,</i>	Dec.	30	106
Althæa Frutex,	<i>Purple,</i>	August	1	67
	<i>Scarlet,</i>	August	30	74
		and Nov.	25	97
	<i>White,</i>	Sept.	26	81
Amaranthus,	<i>Purple Cock's-comb,</i>	August	9	69
	<i>All-red,</i>	Sept.	15	79
	<i>Yellow,</i>	Sept.	21	80
Amaranthoides,	<i>Purple,</i>	August	6	68
Anemone,	<i>Single Blue,</i>	Januar.	33	8
		and Nov.	31	98
	<i>Single Purple and White,</i>	Febru.	8	10
	<i>Single dark Red,</i>	Febru.	25	13
	<i>Single Prussian Blue,</i>	Febru.	32	15
		Anemone,		

Q

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Anemone,	<i>High-Admiral,</i>	March	4	18
	<i>Admiral of the Blue,</i>	March	25	27
	<i>Belle Baptiste,</i>	March	26	27
	<i>Monument,</i>	March	27	27
	<i>Rose Jonker,</i>	March	30	28
	<i>Purple strip'd,</i>	March	32	28
	<i>British King,</i>	April	9	32
	<i>Cælestis,</i>	April	10	33
	<i>Amaranthus Trachée,</i>	April	11	33
	<i>Lady Margareta,</i>	April	18	35
	<i>Juliana,</i>	April	19	35
	<i>Bellefilvia,</i>	May	9	41
	<i>Strip'd single,</i>	Nov.	8	94
	<i>Scarlet single,</i>	Nov.	35	98
	<i>Single Purple,</i>	Dec.	25	105
Apios of America,		August	24	73
Apocinium,	<i>Willow-leav'd,</i>	August	23	72
Arbor Judæ,		May	18	44
Arbutus,	<i>Double,</i>	Octob.	12	88
	or <i>Strawberry,</i>	Nov.	15	95
Archangel Tree,	<i>See Leonorus.</i>			
Arse-smart,	<i>Oriental,</i>	Sept.	22	80
Asphodil,	<i>White,</i>	May	31	47
	<i>Yellow,</i>	May	32	47
Aster,	<i>Spiked,</i>	Octob.	18	89
	<i>Virginian,</i>	Nov.	19	96
Avens,	<i>Mountain,</i>	Dec.	24	105
Auricula,	<i>Royal Widow,</i>	March	1	16
	<i>Danaë,</i>	March	9	21
	<i>Glory of the East,</i>	April	6	31
	<i>Love's Master,</i>	April	13	33
	<i>Double painted Lady,</i>	April	14	34
	<i>Marveille du Monde,</i>	April	17	34
		and Dec.	8	101
	<i>Duke of Beaufort,</i>	April	21	35
	<i>Duke of St. Albans,</i>	April	25	36
	<i>Grand Presence,</i>	April	28	37
				Auricula,

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Auricula,	<i>Semper Augustus,</i>	August	21	72
	<i>Shesford's Hester,</i>	Sept.	9	77
	<i>Honour and Glory,</i>	Sept.	32	82
	<i>Royal Purple,</i>	Dec.	1	100

B

Balsom,	<i>Single strip'd Female,</i>	Sept.	30	82
Basilla,		Dec.	34	108
Batchelors Button,	<i>White,</i>	June	22	54
Bay,	<i>Narrow curl'd leav'd,</i>	Januar.	27	7
Birthwort,	<i>Virginian,</i>	Sept.	10	78
Borage,		Nov.	9	94
	<i>Creeping,</i>	Januar.	15	4
Bramble,	<i>Virginian upright,</i>	Sept.	11	78
Broom,	<i>Spanish,</i>	July.	10	61

C.

Camomile,	<i>Double,</i>	Octob.	9	87
Campanula,	<i>Canary,</i>	Januar.	18	4
		and Nov.	20	96
Candy Tuft,	<i>See Tuft.</i>			
Cane,	<i>Scarlet Indian,</i>	Sept.	12	78
	<i>Yellow Indian,</i>	Sept.	17	79
Caper,	<i>True,</i>	July	4	59
	<i>Bean,</i>	July	31	66
		and Sept.	14	79
	<i>Bush,</i>	Nov.	37	98
Cardinal,	<i>Broad-leav'd,</i>	Sept.	23	80
Carnation,	<i>Prince Picotée,</i>	<i>See July-Flower.</i>		
	<i>Painted Lady,</i>	July	6	60
	<i>Autumn,</i>	Octob.	15	89
Catch-Fly,	<i>Double,</i>	May	5	49
Cherry,	<i>Cornelian,</i>	Febr.	4	10
Christ's				

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Christ's Thorn,	<i>See Paliurus.</i>			
Christmas-Flower,		Dec.	13	102
Cinquefoil,		June	7	50
Climber,	<i>See Hungarian Climber.</i>			
Colchicum,	<i>White,</i>	Sept.	13	78
	<i>Yellow,</i>	Sept.	24	81
	<i>Checquer'd,</i>	Sept.	27	81
	<i>Double,</i>	Sept.	34	83
	<i>Strip'd double,</i>	Octob.	6	86
	<i>Agripina Major,</i>	Nov.	12	94
Columbine,	<i>Strip'd,</i>	May	3	39
	<i>Virginian,</i>	May	30	47
Colutea,	<i>Yellow,</i>	Febr.	33	15
		and Sept.	28	82
	<i>Scarlet,</i>	June	16	52
	<i>Dwarf,</i>	Nov.	38	99
Convolvulus,	<i>Purple,</i>	August	13	70
	<i>Dwarf,</i>	August	22	72
Corn-Flower,	<i>Blue,</i>	June	11	51
Cotton,	<i>Shrub,</i>	Sept.	8	77
Cowslip,	<i>Jerusalem,</i>	March	34	29
Crane's-Bill,		May	19	44
	<i>Black,</i>	Octob.	22	90
	<i>Scarlet,</i>	Octob.	23	90
	<i>Embroider'd,</i>	Nov.	6	93
	<i>Great Purple,</i>	Nov.	14	95
Crocus,	<i>White,</i>	Febr.	20	12
	<i>Small Yellow,</i>	Febr.	22	13
	<i>Great Blue,</i>	Febr.	23	13
	<i>Small Blue,</i>	Febr.	24	13
	<i>Yellow Dutch,</i>	Febr.	28	14
	<i>Scotch White strip'd,</i>	Febr.	29	14
Crowfoot,	<i>Mountain bulb'd,</i>	May	8	41
	<i>Winter double,</i>	Dec.	20	104
Cucow-Flower,	<i>Double,</i>	April	27	37
Cyclamen,	<i>Red Spring,</i>	Januar.	12	3
		also, Dec.	9	101
				Cyclamen,

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Cyclamen,	White,	Januar.	14	4
		also Sept.	2	76
		and Dec.	10	101
	Spring white-edg'd,	Febru.	13	11
	Red	Sept.	1	76
Cytifus Secundus Clusii,		May	28	46

D

Daify,	Michaelmas,	Octob.	28	91
	Strawberry,	Dec.	5	100
Dens Caninus,	Blush-red,	Febru.	12	11
	White,	Febru.	17	12

E.

Eternal,	White	August	28	73
	Yellow-spik'd,	Nov.	7	94
	Yellow round,	Dec.	12	102

F.

Featherfew,	Double,	August	20	72
		and Nov.	23	96
Female Balsom,	Double-strip'd,	July	12	61
Ficoides,	Triangle yellow,	Januar.	29	7
		See also Nov.	1	93
		and Dec.	11	101
	Purple,	Nov.	32	98
Filbert-Tree, in Flower,		Januar.	21	5
Flos Adonis,	See Pheasant's Eye,			
Flower-de-luce,	Narrow-leav'd,	May	2	39
Fox-Glove,	Canary Shrub,	August	31	74
	R	Fraxinella,		

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Fraxinella,		June	17	53
Fretillary,	<i>Checquer'd,</i>	March	18	25

G.

Gentianella,		Sept.	19	79
		and Dec.	15	103
Geranium,	<i>Embroider'd, See Crane's-Bill.</i>			
	<i>Scarlet,</i>	June	27	55
		and Dec.	17	103
	<i>Noctu Olen,</i>	July	18	63
	<i>Sour-leav'd,</i>	Sept.	5	77
	<i>Best flowering,</i>	Octob.	13	88
	<i>Strip'd-leav'd,</i>	Dec.	21	104
Germander-Tree,	<i>See Teucrum.</i>			
Glaftenbury Thorn,	<i>See Thorn.</i>			
Globe-Flower,	<i>Yellow,</i>	May	26	46
Golden-Rod,	<i>Hardy,</i>	Sept.	25	81
		and Nov.	28	97
Golden Knob,	<i>Trifid African,</i>	Dec.	36	108
Grape-Flower,	<i>White, See Hyacinth, White Grape.</i>			
Groundfel-Tree,		Nov.	33	98
	<i>Lavender-leav'd,</i>	Dec.	29	106

H.

Heart's-Ease,	<i>See Pansy.</i>			
Heath,	<i>African white-flower'd,</i>	Dec.	2	100
Hellebore,	<i>Latter Black,</i>	Januar.	9	3
	<i>Lesser Black,</i>	March	8	20
Hepatica,	<i>Double Peach-colour'd,</i>	Januar.	6	2
		and Febr.	18	12
	<i>Double Blue,</i>	Febr.	10	11
	<i>Single White,</i>	Febr.	15	12
	<i>Single Blue,</i>	Febr.	16	12
		Hepatica,		

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Hepatica,	<i>Single Peach-colour'd,</i>	Febru.	34	15
Hollyhock,	<i>Ægyptian Scarlet,</i>	August	17	71
	<i>Always Double,</i>	Octob.	30	91
	<i>White Ægyptian,</i>	Nov.	36	98
Honeyfuckle,	<i>Virginian Scarlet,</i>	July	24	64
	<i>Long blowing,</i>	August	32	75
		and Octob.	17	89
	<i>Evergreen,</i>	Octob.	20	90
Hop-Hornbeam,		July	20	63
House-Leek,	<i>See Sedum.</i>			
Humble Plant,		Dec.	33	107
Hungarian Climber,		July	29	65
Hyacinth,	<i>Winter Blue,</i>	Januar.	8	3
	<i>Winter White,</i>	Januar.	25	6
	<i>Early White,</i>	Febr.	11	11
	<i>Blue Pastout,</i>	Febr.	30	14
	<i>Dwarf white Starry,</i>	March	2	17
	<i>White Grape,</i>	March	7	20
	<i>Dwarf blue Starry,</i>	March	11	22
	<i>Larger blue Starry,</i>	March	14	24
	<i>Double Pulchra,</i>	March	20	26
	<i>Blue Oriental,</i>	March	23	26
	<i>Keyser's Jewel,</i>	April	1	30
	<i>Diamond,</i>	April	2	31
	<i>Late White,</i>	May	6	40
	<i>Blue Bell,</i>	May	7	41
	<i>Blue of Peru,</i>	May	11	42
	<i>White of Peru,</i>	May	15	43

I.

Jessamin,	<i>Ilex-leav'd,</i>	Januar.	11	3
		and Nov.	13	95
	<i>Yellow,</i>	June	10	51
	<i>White,</i>	June	26	55
	<i>Virginian Yellow,</i>	July	5	60
		Jessamin,		

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Jesfamin,	<i>Ivy-leav'd,</i>	August	2	67
	<i>Double Arabian,</i>	August	7	69
	<i>Indian Yellow,</i>	August	15	71
	<i>Double Spanish,</i>	August	27	73
	<i>Spanish white,</i>	Nov.	26	97
St. John's Wort,	<i>See Shrub St. John's Wort.</i>			
Jonquil,	<i>Single,</i>	April	12	33
	<i>Double,</i>	April	20	35
Iris,	<i>Persian,</i>	Febr.	27	14
	<i>Velvet,</i>	March	33	28
	<i>Major Ultramarine,</i>	June	2	49
	<i>Dwarf strip'd,</i>	June	25	54
	<i>Uvaria,</i>	August	3	68
July-Flower,	<i>Double Stock, See Stock.</i>			
	<i>Prince Picotée,</i>	July	3	58
	<i>Painted Lady, See Carnation.</i>			
	<i>Princess Picotée,</i>	July	17	62

K.

Ketmia,	<i>Yellow,</i>	August	7	69
Kidney-Bean,	<i>Carolina,</i>	July	11	61
Kings-Spear,	<i>Dwarf White,</i>	Januar.	10	3

L.

Larch-Tree,	<i>Red flowering,</i>	March	28	27
	<i>White flowering,</i>	March	31	28
Larkspur,	<i>Double Blue,</i>	July	28	65
Lavender, <i>with divided Leaves,</i>		Nov.	27	97
Laurustinus,	<i>Early flowering,</i>	Nov.	3	93
	<i>Shining-leav'd,</i>	Dec.	7	101
Leonorus,		Octob.	21	90
Lichnes,	<i>Mountain,</i>	June	24	54
	<i>Double Scarlet,</i>	July	27	65
				Lilly,

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Lilly,	<i>Double Orange,</i>	May	14	43
	<i>Flaming, See Martagon Scarlet.</i>			
	<i>White and Purple,</i>	July	9	60
	<i>Guernsey,</i>	Octob.	14	88
	<i>Bella Donna,</i>	Octob.	19	89
Lilly of the Valley,	<i>Blush-red,</i>	April	8	32
	<i>White,</i>	April	16	34
Limon-Tree,	<i>Lisbon,</i>	Januar.	17	4
Lisole, from Genoa,		August	26	73
Lotus with yellow Flowers,		May	29	47
Lupine,	<i>White,</i>	July	16	62

M.

Mallow,	<i>Purple,</i>	May	17	44
Maple,	<i>American flowering,</i>	March	12	22
	<i>Virginian flowering,</i>	March	15	24
	<i>Large-leav'd Norway,</i>	March	19	26
Marigold,	<i>Yellow Corn,</i>	June	32	56
		and Dec.	16	103
	<i>French,</i>	July	26	64
		and Nov.	11	94
	<i>Whitecorn,</i>	Sept.	3	76
		and Dec.	4	100
	<i>Quill'd African,</i>	Sept.	6	77
	<i>African,</i>	Sept.	31	82
	<i>Tree,</i>	Octob.	24	90
	<i>Fig, See Ficoides.</i>			
	<i>Cape,</i>	Dec.	6	101
	<i>Cape-white within,</i>	Dec.	22	104
Martagon,	<i>Double,</i>	June	14	52
	<i>Yellow,</i>	June	28	55
	<i>Red,</i>	June	29	56
	<i>Scarlet,</i>	July	8	60
	<i>Virginian Scarlet,</i>	August	34	75
Marvel of Peru,	<i>Yellow strip'd,</i>	August	18	71

S

Maudlin,

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Maudlin,	<i>Double white,</i>	July	2	58
Mezereon,	<i>White,</i>	Febr.	5	10
	<i>Red,</i>	Febr.	6	10
Moth Mullein,	<i>White flower'd,</i>	Sept.	33	83
Moufe-Ear,	<i>Double,</i>	July	23	64
Myrtle,	<i>Double flowering,</i>	August	16	71
	<i>Box-leav'd,</i>	Octob.	27	91
	<i>Thyme-leav'd,</i>	Nov.	10	94
Myrto Cistus,		Nov.	18	95

N.

Naked Boys,	<i>See Colchicum white.</i>			
Narcissus,	<i>Double of Constantinople,</i>	Febr.	7	10
	<i>White Bosleman,</i>	March	3	18
	<i>Rhyvan,</i>	March	5	19
	<i>Of Naples,</i>	March	16	24
	<i>Queen of France,</i>	March	21	26
	<i>Single Orange,</i>	April	4	31
Nasturtium,	<i>Double,</i>	July	1	58
		and Nov.	16	95
	<i>Single,</i>	Octob.	2	85
Nigilla,	<i>Blue,</i>	June	3	49

O.

Oleander,	<i>Red,</i>	July	14	62
	<i>White,</i>	July	32	66
Olive-Tree,	<i>True,</i>	July	13	61
Orange,	<i>Seville,</i>	Januar.	23	6
	<i>Strip'd,</i>	Januar.	30	7
Orchis,	<i>Bee-Flower,</i>	June	15	52

Paliurus,

I N D E X.

P.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Paliurus,		April	15	34
Palma Christi,		August	12	70
Pansy,		June	8	50
	See also,	Sept.	7	77
	and	Dec.	3	100
Passe-Flower,	White,	March	6	19
	Blue	March	29	28
Passion-Flower,	Fruit-bearing,	August	29	74
	Three-leav'd,	Sept.	35	83
	Yellow,	Octob.	29	91
Pea,	Purple sweet,	June	33	57
Peach,	Double-blossom'd,	April	3	30
Pear,	Winter-flowering,	Dec.	28	106
Pellitory,	With Daisy Flowers,	Januar.	1	1
		and Nov.	34	98
	Canary,	Dec.	18	103
Periwinkle,	White,	Nov.	2	93
	Blue,	Nov.	4	93
	Single Blue,	Octob.	7	86
Perficaria,	See Arse-smart Oriental.			
St. Peter's Shrub,		Dec.	23	105
Pheasant's Eye,		May	16	43
	See also	Nov.	21	96
Pilewort,	Double,	Febr.	35	15
Pink,	Sea,	April	29	37
	China, or Indian,	May	12	42
		and July	21	63
	Princess,	May	33	47
	Mountain Dwarf,	June	31	56
	Painted Lady,	July	15	62
Poke,	Virginian,	Sept.	18	79
Polyanthos,		August	14	70
	White-edg'd,	Januar.	5	2
	Strip'd and edg'd,	Febr.	14	11
		Polyanthos,		

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Polyanthos,	<i>Pantaleon strip'd,</i>	Febr.	26	13
	<i>Goldfinch,</i>	March	13	23
	<i>Purple,</i>	Octob.	4	86
Pomegranate,	<i>Double,</i>	July	22	63
	<i>Dwarf,</i>	Sept.	29	82
Poppy,	<i>Yellow Perennial,</i>	Octob.	3	86
Primrose,	<i>New Tree,</i>	Sept.	4	76
	<i>Winter-white,</i>	Dec.	14	102
Pulsatilla,	<i>See Paffe-Flower.</i>			

R.

Ranunculus,	<i>Turkey sweet-scented,</i>	April	26	37
	<i>Indian Queen,</i>	May	21	45
	<i>Double white Mountain,</i>	May	23	45
	<i>Dutch Yellow,</i>	May	24	45
	<i>Indian King,</i>	May	25	45
	<i>Globosus, See Globe-Flower.</i>			
Raspberry,	<i>Virginian Flowering,</i>	August	25	73
Rosa Mundi,		June	23	54
Rose,	<i>Cinnamon,</i>	May	1	39
	<i>Yellow Austrian,</i>	May	22	45
	<i>Red Austrian,</i>	May	27	46
	<i>Maiden's Blush,</i>	June	9	51
	<i>Blush Belgic,</i>	June	12	51
	<i>Frankfort,</i>	June	13	52
	<i>Moss Province,</i>	June	18	53
	<i>White,</i>	June	20	53
	<i>Dutch Hundred-leav'd,</i>	June	21	53
	<i>Strip'd Monthly,</i>	August	19	72
	<i>White Monthly,</i>	Sept.	20	80
	<i>Double white Musk,</i>	Octob.	26	91
	<i>Bud Monthly,</i>	Dec.	35	108
Rosemary,	<i>See Sage and Rosemary.</i>			

S. Saffron-

I N D E X.

S.

	Month.	Numb.	Page.
Saffron-Flower,	Octob.	5	86
Sage and Rosemary Tree,	Dec.	26	105
Savory, <i>Tree,</i>	Januar.	28	7
Saxifrage,	June	6	50
Scabius, <i>Musk,</i>	Octob.	25	90
Sedum, <i>Tree,</i>	Januar.	32	8
Shrub St. John's Wort,	August	10	69
Silk Grass, <i>St. Peter, See Peter,</i>	June	19	53
Snowdrop, <i>Double Virginian,</i>	Januar.	3	2
	and Febr.	19	12
	Single, Januar.	4	2
	Double, Febr.	21	13
Son before the Father, <i>See Colchicum white.</i>			
Sopewort, <i>Double White,</i>	Sept.	16	79
Sow-bread, <i>See Cyclamen.</i>			
Spiderwort, <i>Savoy,</i>	May	13	43
	<i>Virginian, See Silk Grass.</i>		
Spurge, <i>Striped,</i>	Januar.	16	4
Star-Flower, <i>Carolina,</i>	Nov.	24	96
Starwort, <i>See Aster and Daisy.</i>			
Stavesacre, <i>Virginian,</i>	Octob.	31	92
Stock, <i>Double,</i>	Januar.	20	5
	and July	30	65
Strawberry, <i>See Arbutus.</i>			
Sultan, <i>Purple,</i>	August	4	68
Sun-Flower, <i>Perennial Dwarf,</i>	June	1	49
Sweet-Button-Tree, <i>See Acacia.</i>			
Sweet William, <i>Upright,</i>	June	5	50

T

Teucrium,

I N D E X.

T.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Teucrum,		June	30	56
Thorn,	<i>Glastenbury,</i>	Dec.	32	107
Throatwort,	<i>Double Blue,</i>	July	7	60
	<i>Double White,</i>	July	25	64
	<i>Pona's Blue,</i>	August	11	70
Tithymal,	<i>Dwarf,</i>	Januar.	19	5
Toad-Flax,	<i>Purple,</i>	August	5	68
Tobacco,	<i>Indian,</i>	Octob.	11	87
Tree-Savory,	<i>See Savory.</i>			
Tree-Sedum,	<i>See Sedum.</i>			
Trefoil,	<i>Moon,</i>	June	4	49
Trumpet-Flower,		Octob.	8	87
Tuberoſe-Flower,		Octob.	1	85
Tuft,	<i>Strip'd Candy,</i>	Januar.	31	7
	<i>Tree Candy,</i>	Nov.	5	93
Tulip,	<i>Duke Vantol,</i>	Febr.	1	9
	<i>Beſt Claramon,</i>	March	17	25
	<i>Palto Auriflamma,</i>	March	22	26
	<i>Double Endroit,</i>	April	5	31
	<i>Lecreep,</i>	April	22	36
	<i>Beau regard,</i>	April	23	36
	<i>Bishop of Canterbury,</i>	May	4	40
	<i>Dwarf Dutch,</i>	May	20	44

U.

Valerian,	<i>Greek,</i>	June	34	57
	<i>White,</i>	July	19	63
	<i>Broad-leav'd red</i>	Nov.	17	95
Valerianella,		Dec.	19	104
Vetch,	<i>True Venetian,</i>	Januar.	22	5
	<i>See alſo</i>	Febr.	9	10
	<i>and</i>	May	10	41
		Viburnum,		

I N D E X.

		Month.	Numb.	Page.
Viburnum,	<i>American,</i>	Nov.	29	97
Violet,	<i>Double Blue,</i>	Januar.	7	2
	<i>Three colour'd, See Pansy.</i>			
Virgin's Bower,	<i>Double Purple,</i>	August	33	75
	<i>Spanish,</i>	Dec.	31	107

W.

Wall-Flower,	<i>Single bloody,</i>	March	24	26
	<i>Double,</i>	April	7	31
	<i>Winter,</i>	Dec.	27	106

F I N I S.






A
FLOWER-GARDEN
FOR
GENTLEMEN and LADIES:

OR,
The ART of raising FLOWERS without
Trouble; to blow in full Perfection in the Depth
of Winter, in a Bedchamber, Closet, or Dining-
Room.

ALSO,
The Method of raising SALLETING, CUCUMBERS, MELONS,
&c. at any Time in the Year.

As practis'd by Sir *THOMAS MORE*, Bart.

 Flatter my self that the following Im-
provement in the delightful Art of Gar-
dening, as it has hitherto escaped the
Thought of the Curious, will meet with
no unwelcome Reception; it being a Contrivance to
divert the Ingenious, in a Place and at a Time they
cannot be otherwise furnish'd with those pleasing
Objects of Delight.

U That

A FLOWER-GARDEN *for*

That is, to raise many Sorts of Flowers in a Chamber, in the greatest Smoke of *London*, and in the midst of Winter; and to have them blow in full Perfection within the Twelve Days of *Christmas*, as I had my self in the last *Christmas* past.

I shall run into no Extravagances; only give the Reader what I perform'd with very little Trouble, and leave the Improvement thereof to better Understandings.

I caused four Basons to be made at the Red-ware Pot-house, about eighteen Inches diameter from Outside to Outside on the Top, and one Foot deep to the Bottom, and contracted into a Cone at the Bottom, of six Inches diameter and four Inches deep, to be fitted into Iron Rings, which are to be fasten'd to the Window by Legs with half Cranks or Crooks put into two Staples, drove in part of the Windows, and to be lifted out with ease at Pleasure. The Size may be increased or diminished, as there may be a Convenience of Space. These I had painted into an Imitation of the blew Ware; but there was Care taken to make them of the true season'd Pot-earth, that the Frost might not scale them, if plac'd abroad, as I made use of some of them my self.

These Basons I caused to be filled with very good Garden Mould, and planted in the midst a strong Root of *Crown Imperial*: For particular Care must be taken, that they are all very strong, and large blowing Roots.

Round the *Crown Imperial* I placed some *Tulips*, and round them a Ring of double white and blew *Hyacinths*.

Hyacinths, between them I put in some *Anemons*, then a Ring of white and of yellow *Polyanthus Narcissus*, then a Ring of large double *Daffs*, a Ring of different colour'd *Crocus*; and lastly, a Ring of double *Snow-drops*: On two Sides, against each other, were two Roots of *Hipatica's*, and on the two opposite Sides against each other, were some Roots of *Fretillaria's*.

I expos'd two Basons, being thus furnish'd, about *Michaelmas*, to all the Inclemency of this last Winter without my Chamber Window, in the Passage against the Steeple of St. *Brides* Church; the other two I plac'd in Iron Rings to the Inside of my Chamber Window, the Surface of the Basons level with the Bottom of the Glass, and the Edge almost touching it: This was all to an eastern Exposure. In dry Seasons, and not frosty, I gave them Water pretty freely, as there was occasion, both within and without; but chiefly with Rain Water, when I could have have it sav'd before-hand, or else with *Thames* Water.

The Consequence was, That before *Twelfth Day* I had some *Crocus* blown in my Chamber, and *Snow-drops* blowing both within and without; and so continued blowing in as full Perfection as in a Country Garden. When the *Crocus* had done blowing within, the next that follow'd was the double *Daffs*, which blow'd full as fair both in Size and Colour; the *Anemons* shot out tall Flowers, but were crouded too much, and I believe would have done very well in single Basons with more Room; after these came the *Polyanthus Narcissus* in all Perfection, as did the se-

veral colour'd double *Hyacinths*, and most agreeably perfum'd my Chamber, lasting in Bloom till the middle of *March*: The *Crown Imperial* was by that Time grown about two Foot and a half high, with Flower Buds at the Top, and I had several *Crocus's* that gave me their Bloom with full Strength in little China Tea-pots I ranged close to the Glafs in my Chamber Window: I gave them Air sometimes in the middle of the Day, by opening the Window for half an Hour, when the Wind was not in the North or East, and when the Weather was not frosty. The *Crocus* without the Window did not begin to blow till towards the End of *February*, and the *Snow-drops* held their Bloom till the *Crocus* came in, which held some Time in *March*; then the *Daffs* and *Hyacinths* follow'd, all in great Perfection, and the *Crown Imperials*, with the *Narcissus Polyanthus* came into Bloom towards the end of *March*; the *Hipatica's* blow'd within as well as without, so did the *Fretillaria's*, but the *Tulips* were crouded too much, tho' some run up into Flowers.

Here is a plain Demonstration what may be done with the Spring Flowers, which might be also much forwarded by placing the Basons in Pots, with a proper Sand-heat in them; so that it is not improbable, that those Roots may be forced into Bloom much sooner by that Means.

In the Summer before, I try'd the Experiment in the same Place, and in the same manner, both in my Chamber Window and without it, by planting *Annuals* that had been rais'd upon Hot-beds. I likewise

wife set double *African*, *Marvel of Peru*, *Capsicum*, *Cockscomb*, *Amaranthus*, *Orange Mint*, and other variegated Herbs, which all thrived exceeding well, and went thro' their Bloom within the Chamber and without; the *Capsicums* changing to their fine Red, and continuing with me till the approach of Winter, when I displaced them to begin my aforesaid Trial on the Spring Flowers.

Having so great Success attending my Endeavours for the early propagating the beautiful Offspring of the Garden at the Window in my Chamber, and in the smoaky Clouds of *London*. It gave me Encouragement to attempt more Experiments relating to the vegetable Art (if I may so call it.)

I had brought many of these beauteous Creatures to appear in all their Lustre in the midst of the cold Winter within the twelve Days of *Christmas*, when they perfum'd my Chamber with most odoriferous Fragrance, by only placing them in Pots about *Michaëmas*, fill'd with rich mold of a Melon Ridge, and properly managed as before directed, it being near three Months before the usual natural Time of most of their blooming in the Garden, and in a Room without the Help of the Sun's enlivening Heat, or the refreshing Dews, or the more clarified Air, but only by a due and proper Watering.

This brought into my Thoughts what I had read and heard concerning Waters being the chief Production of Plants; as for Example: A large Pot of Earth being thoroughly dry'd and weigh'd, and an account of the Weight being kept, a young Willow
was

was planted in the said Pot, and Earth well water'd, and so kept at proper Times, the Willow in some Time grew to a considerable Greatness, which being taken very clean out of the said Earth, the Willow was grown also to a considerable Weight; the Earth being dried again, was found to have lost very little of its Weight, which is a plain Proof that the Water or Moisture of the Earth was the Production of this Increase in the Growth and Weight of the Willow Plant; and yet there is another as strong a Proof, and that is, weigh a Log of Fire-wood, burn it to Ashes, weigh the Ashes, and you will find a vast difference in the Weight. How comes this sudden Change, but by the evaporating of the Moisture reduced by the Fire to Steam and Smoke, which by the plastick Power of the Earth had form'd that heavy lumpish Log.

These Proofs in matter of Fact fixing in my Thoughts, led me to Endeavours of further Trials of Improvement in this delightful Employment, and to make it as well profitable as pleasant, I turn'd my Mind wholly to try what I could produce by Water only without Earth, for I must be so sensible, that the plastick Power of the Earth was impregnated in the Waters.

I thereupon, resolved to attempt as early Productions, by the Effects of Water only, that is without Earth, which would be a much neater and cleaner Way, and might be more acceptable to the Curious of the Fair Sex, who must be highly pleased to see a Garden Growing, and exposing all the Beauties of
its

its Spring Flowers, with the most delicious Perfumes thereof, in their Chambers or Parlours; a Diversion worthy the Entertainment of the most Ingenious, but yet farther, to bring this to a profitable Use, by raising young Salleting in the same Place, and all with very little Trouble or Charge, as follows:

I bought some Dozens of Flint Tumbler-Glasses, of the *Germans* who Cut them prettily and sell them Cheap; I bought them from whole Pints to Halfs and Quarters. These Glasses are wide at the Top and are made tapering to the Bottom, which renders them the most Convenient for this Use. I likewise bought some glass Basons as large as I could get, and took Care to choose them also tapering from Top to Bottom, then I fitted pieces of Cork about half an Inch thick, to the Inside of the Tops of the Glasses, which could not Sink far in, by reason of the Glasses being less all the Way from the Top to the Bottom as aforesaid. In these Corks I cut Holes proportionable to the Roots which I designed to place upon them, some Glasses would hold two Roots, some but one, and some three or four; the Corks on the Basons had many less Holes cut in them, in order to place on them a Number of smaller Roots, which might blow together with the more Splendor. Being thus prepared which was all my Charge and Trouble that Way, my next Business was to get the Flower Roots, and a little before *Michaelmas*, I made a small Collection of *Polyanthus Narcissus*, several sorts of *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, *Crocus*, *Daffs*, *Jonquils*, &c. all large blowing Roots, or the Labour would be Lost:

These

These I placed upon the Corks, in Glasses proper to their Size, and the *Crocus* on the Corks in the Basons, that they might, being of various Colours, blow together, to make the more pleasing Object. Before I placed these dry Roots on the Corks, I filled the Glasses and Basons only just to the Bottom of the Corks, so that the Bottoms of the Bulbous Roots would but just touch the Water, of which I take the *Thames* Water to be the best, as being strongly impregnated with prolific Matter, like rich Earth well manur'd for Corn or Garden Uses. My dry Roots being thus plac'd in my Windows, some even with the Window Glass, others with their Tops only even with the Bottom of the Window Glass, which by the way I kept always shut, because my Glasses hinder'd the opening the Casement lest they shou'd fall out; but doubtless a little Air in very fine Weather when the Wind was only in the South or West, and no Frost, would have been very advantageous to the Plants. I took particular care that no Water shou'd be fill'd up to wet any more than just the Bottoms of the Bulbous Roots, for that wou'd certainly rot them and have destroy'd all my Hopes.

In very few Days after I had placed my Spring Flower Roots on the Corks over the Water, they threw out their white fibrous Roots strongly into the Water by its attractive Quality, which was a most diverting Pleasure to behold. The whole Process of that *Germination* (if I may so call it) was visible through the Glass when the Glasses were pretty well fill'd with these Fibrous Roots, that is, when there
were

were enough to draw sufficient Strength for the Nourishment of the Leaves, Stalks and Flowers, the Green Buds first appeared, which soon shot into Leaves, and the Stalks with the Flower Buds soon follow'd, all as strong, or I may say rather stronger than the Garden does afford; they grew so fast, and yet with a full Strength, that I had *Polyanthus Narcissus* blowing out in Perfection before *Christmas-Day*, with all their Perfection of Colour and sweet Scent, several *Hyacinths* follow'd them in the same manner, so would the *Crocus*, but I could get none to my Mind till some time after *Michaelmas*, which occasioned their being later than the rest of their Companions. I at last met with the large Roots of the great blue *Crocus*, which blows late and very often not at all; the Yellow *Crocus* and white Strip'd, or very pale Blue, are the forwardest, and the best to be chosen for our Use.

I sent for some Roots of the *Persian Iris*, which had put a little Green just visible out of the Earth; I sent for them seven Days before *Christmas-Day*, then placing them as beforementioned on my Glasses, letting only the fibrous Roots go into the Water, the Corks bearing up the Bulbous, and they threw out their fine Flowers with a most agreeable Perfume three Days before *Christmas-Day*; when I sent for these Roots, the Gardiner said it was time enough to come for them a Month hence, for they would not blow 'till *March*; the *Hyacinths* and *Polyanthus Narcissus* seldom blow, if it be very

fine Weather, till the end of *February* or the beginning of *March*, so that there was gain'd a considerable time in this early Production, at a time when the Gardens are divested of all their Beauty, this will supply the curious Ladies with most agreeable Perfumes for their Chambers, Parlours, &c. and with Nofegays to adorn their Bosom at *Christmas*: When they dress their Houses with other Greens; it must be remembred that the Rooms must have constant Fires in them every Day, as I had in my Chamber, which was kept with reasonable Warmth all the Day and Evening, but not in the Night.

This gives a plain Demonstration, that there is no Planetary Influence in the Sun, and that its only natural Heat is the Propagator of Plants, which a Culinary Artificial Fire in any Room with due Management, will do as well. The *Thames* Water in the Glasses must be constantly changed once a Week, for we must consider, that tho' this Water is fully impregnated with fruitful Particles, yet the Plants drawing their Nourishment in so little a Compass, all the Fertility will be soon exhausted, and then they would be like Plants placed in very barren Ground, the often changing, that is, putting fresh Water, and taking away the other, does accelerate and force forward the Flowers very much.

Smoke is thought by most to be very injurious to Flowers, as well as to all Plants in general, and some sort of Smoke is certainly more blighting and destructive than others, yet my Flowers did

did not fail either for want of Sun, Air, Dew, or Rain, and in the Smoke of the Town in the worst of Weather, nor in the Smoke of the Room by a Fault in the Chimney, which was so great, that sometimes they were hardly to be seen for the Smoke, tho' not often so, yet they thrived strongly, and gave a delightful Pleasure at an unexpected Time as aforesaid.

These so exceeding forward Rarities, are certainly most grateful to the exterior Senses. But this leads me to a more useful Fact, that is, to produce by the same means as early, or indeed, at what Time you please, what may be acceptable to the Taste and the nourishing the Microcosm or little World, the Body, that is to raise fine young Salleting at any Time in the coldest Part of Winter, in any warm Room as aforesaid, and very near after the same manner.

That artificial Heat may produce Flowers has sufficiently been proved by those in my Chamber, by the proper use of the artificial Fire in the Chimney, made only on purpose to warm the Room this Winter; so consequently if Hot-beds were sunk in Greenhouses, or artificial Stoves made use of in a proper way, all Seeds and Plants for the Kitchen, as well as all Flowers may be raised at any Time of the Year when the dry Bulbous Roots are to be had, allowing Time for their Growth, which will not be very long; so that *Collyflowers*, *Artichoakes*, *Celery*, *Endive*, &c. may be had fresh and green as in the Summer; as also *Cucumbers*, *Melons*, and many more, the Heat of the Sun being fully supplied by an artificial Fire properly made use of.

A FLOWER-GARDEN *for*

As to the raising young Sallets in my Chamber to supply a small Family, I take Twelve large Glafs Basons, or others may do as well; I fit Corks to the Tops of each Bason, the Corks I pierce very full of small Holes, then fill the Basons with *Thames* Water up to the Corks, or rather, a very small matter into the Holes, that the Cork may be thoroughly wet, then sow all the Sorts of young Sallet Seed which you like best, mix'd well together; sow them very thick on the Corks of your twelve Basons as before prepared, and in a few Days in the Window of your warm Room you will find them grow and be fit for pulling: One Bason will make a pretty little Sallet, which you may increase very agreeably by buying the small hard *Cabbages* which are sold in the Markets all the Winter, and are the Sprouts shot after the great *Cabbages* are cut off. The white hard Part of these *Cabbages* slic'd very thin and mix'd with your young Salleting will both increase and add an agreeable Taste to it; to which may be also added *Horse-radish* Roots finely scrap'd.

What a pleasant Diversion must this give as well as save much Charge; there will be no need of the Expence of a Gardener, nor the making Hot-beds, nor the Carpenter's Work for Frames, nor the Glazier's for Lights to these Frames, nor the Attendance on them with Mats, &c. only a few Basons, a little Cork, and good *Thames* Water, with the Garden Sallet Seed, all but an inconsiderable Charge to give the Lady or Gentleman an agreeable Amusement with very little Trouble in the Windows of their Chambers, Parlours, or any other warm Rooms. As

As to the early blowing Flowers as aforesaid, name any Month in the Year when the dry Bulbous or Tuberosé Roots are to be had, and in the third Month after I will engage to have the Flowers blown from those dry Roots upon my Glasses, or to make the same *Hyacinths*, *Polyanthus* *Narcissus*, &c. that have blown in the Garden in the Spring, and taken up and dried, to blow again on my Glasses in the same Summer, or else the Summer next following the Spring they had blown in, thus changing their Nature to make them blow twice in one Season.

It may be objected, that blowing Flowers on Glasses in Water will destroy all the Roots, which may easily be prevented, by planting them in the Garden as soon as they have done blowing, and the second Summer after they will recover Strength to blow again; but if they were destroy'd, the surprizing Diverfion makes amends, and Flower Roots are very plentifully rais'd with Ease; or if these Roots did perish, the Gardener wou'd have no Reason to complain, his Profit would be the greater by the larger Call for his Roots.

All Fibrous Roots will grow and blow, as aforesaid, in these Glasses, and it is much better for their lasting in Bloom than putting cut Flowers in Flower-pots, which usually decay in four or five Days, when these on the Glasses will keep blowing for a Month. I have had all this *Christmas* great *Double Daisies*, red and white *Primroses*, and strip'd *Polyanthus* in full Fair, and sweet Blooms, flourishing upon my Glasses in as much Perfection as they would have done in the Garden in Summer, and by this means the Chamber
Garden

Garden may be continued all the Year round, not to be destroy'd by Heat or Cold, by Wind, nor any Inclemency of the Air ; and these Glaffes give a full and most delightful View of Vegetation in all its Progreffions. You here behold the Great Creator's All-wise Directions in the Courfe of Nature, and fee wonderful Things produc'd from very weak and small Beginnings.

What Improvements may be further made, must be left to Time, and the sagacious Diligence of the Curious. I had Parsley growing with its fibrous Roots only in Water all last Winter ; so that culinary Plants may be made to grow in the same manner. I had two *Auricula Plants*, which are the soonest destroy'd out of their Blooming time by Water, yet I had them growing the most Part of last Winter with only the fibrous Roots in the Glafs of Water, for I took care that neither the Stalks nor Leaves shou'd receive any Wet, and they grew very well, shot out several new Leaves very strong, as appeared by their great Mealiness, the true Index of their Strength, and in all probability might have come into Bloom in the Spring ; but by neglect, other Plants growing over them, and by Chance some Water spilt upon their Leaves, destroy'd them in a few Days, after their long Continuance.

Whether by meliorating the Water like manuring of Land, may not make a further Improvement both by the accelerating as well as enlarging the Flowers must be left to further Experience : But it seems absolutely necessary where there is only a barren Water to be had,
and

and I take this following to be a very rational Way. Put the richest Melon Ridge Mold into a Vessel, so much as will pretty near fill it, then pour in as much of the barren Water as will quite fill it, tho' this may also give an improving Melioration even to the *Thames* Water. This Vessel, rich Earth, and Water, must be placed either in the Heat of the Sun or by the Warmth of a Fire, which will be equally beneficial, only to keep it a little warm for about 3 or 4 Days, then draw it off as a Brewer draws his Liquor from the Mashing Tub, the Vessel being order'd in the same manner. This Water thus drawn off, must stand to settle, and then be decanter'd as clear as may be, which being thoroughly cold, may be used doubtless with very good Success, being so strongly impregnated with the saline and most fertile Parts of the rich Earth. But should Lime, or Stable fresh Dung, or Salt Petre, or Soot, or any of those fiery or over salt Bodies be infus'd in the Water, tho' they are very good Manure in the Field, yet they wou'd prove wholly destructive to our Water Garden. Here is nothing but what is neat, cleanly, and very diverting and inviting; nay, most surprizing in the several Changes of the common Course of Nature, and shews as plain, that the Almighty has put it into the Power of Man, with due Application and Diligence, to govern the Vegitable World to a much greater Improvement, Satisfaction, and Pleasure than ever was known in all the former Ages of the World.

F I N I S.

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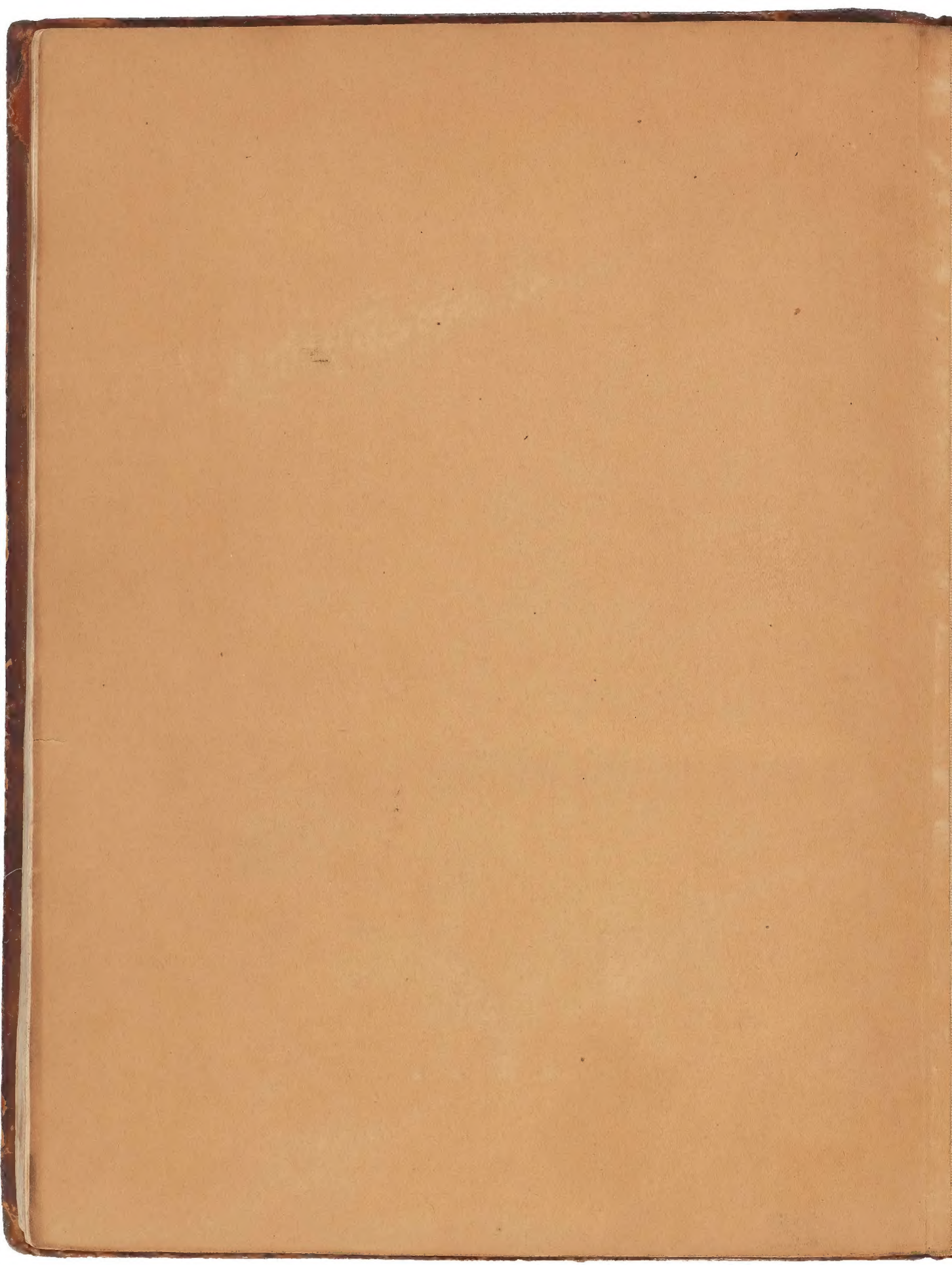
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